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The Bombay Chronicle

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The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 24 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in .... 20 ,,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1914.				
31st. January	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th. March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
0th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,600 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamer leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
186 P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.



NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

...ner	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Rangoon Maru	T. Date	4936	18th. Jan.	29th. Jan.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen.	6163	25th. ,,	5th. Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5500	10th. Feb.	22nd. ,,
Inaba Maru	S. Tominaga.	6189	19th. ,,	2nd. Mar.
Tottori Maru	A. E. Moses.	5916	28th. ,,	10th. ,,
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	11th. Mar.	23rd. ,,
Colombo Maru	N. Kawashima.	4709	18th. ,,	30th. ,,

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

Cleaning, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become a science, and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this. We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants, collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and gas, irons, and finishing cones, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious taste. Try us and be convinced. Price lists on application.

SHOW ROOM

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Naples or Marseilles about.	Due Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July.	24th July.
*City of Calcutta	7630	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug
*City of York	7811	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5th Sep.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14th. Sep
†City of Marseilles	8800	19th Sep.	26th Sep.	11th. Oct.
*City of Glasgow	6529	28th Sep	6th Oct	21st Oct.
*City of Paris	9232	10th Oct	17th Oct.	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct.	30th Oct.	13th Nov
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	.....	Nov
†City of Calcutta	7630	7th Nov	14th Nov	29th N
*Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov.	25th Nov	11th D
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec	.....	28th D
†City of Marseilles.	8800	17th Dec.	24th Dec.	Jan.'15

* Calling at Naples.
Calling at Marseilles.
‡ Calling Karachi direct.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	....	737

* Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 18,550,000

Head Office : YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien	Liaoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Dairen (Dalney)		London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Mukden
Hongkong		Nagasaki
Honolulu		Newchwang
Kobe		New York
Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.		
Osaka		
Pekin		
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau.		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p.a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent p.a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent p.a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on appli-

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
ADEN. 1205, Thu. 29th 9 a.m. 2C. M.
LHASA, 2184, Fri 30th Jan. 10 a.m. Direct.
ONGA, 2185, Mon. 2nd Feb. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
2Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "KOLA" 1,205 tons; on Thursday, the 29th January, calling at Muscat, Buchire and Mahomerah

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANKURA," 3159 tons, on Thursday, the 29th January calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi Pasin, Chabar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
†PENTAKOTA ...	3418	Thursday, 5th Feb.
*PALAMCOTTA ...	3413	,, 19th ,,
†PURNEA	3305	,, 5th March.
*PUNDUA	3305	,, 19th Mar.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Daresalam, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait, Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

28th January, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA	6388	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb. 1914
MASSILIA ...	5091	J. Thomson	18th Mar. ,,
OLYMPIA ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 9,88,153
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludihana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

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TAJ BUILDINGS.
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BEAUTIFUL PIANOS.

We have no hesitation in implying that the most BEAUTIFUL qualities calculated to affect the sense in the highest degree are embodied in the Pianos we offer, and they deserve to the fullest the distinction which the word BEAUTIFUL discloses in its most intense feeling.

The BEAUTIFUL PIANOS we offer will help to create that rhythmical link so necessary between the art of music and the heart.

The BEAUTIFUL PIANOS we offer are the pianos of culture and refinement.

The BEAUTIFUL PIANOS we offer are the pianos best suited to Musical education.

The BEAUTIFUL PIANOS we offer are the pianos sought and found necessary to the inmost life of high-thinking musicians.

We offer and are agents for the sale of the BEAUTIFUL PIANOS manufactured by

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"It gives me the greatest pleasure to play on it."—SIR EDWARD ELGAR, Mus. Doc.

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Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

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Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

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THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

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Paid up Capital	£400,000
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Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£600,000

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E. J. Moses, Esq.
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WANTED—A good Mess Cook, willing to proceed to Meerut.—For particulars etc. Apply MESS PRESIDENT, 107th Pioneers, Jhansi.

WANTED—A SANITARY INSPECTOR in a Municipality in C. P. Apply to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay. 1396

WANTED an experienced LEDGER CLERK on Rs. 35 p.m. Apply to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay. 1397

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WANTED.—By Lady (European) POST as MATRON, Housekeeper, or Nursery Governess. Apply to Box No. 245, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1378

WANTED AT ONCE—A good SHORT-HAND TYPIST (male) preference given to one with previous experience in Engineering firm, and estimating, etc.—Apply F. and C. OSLER, Ltd., Hornby Road.

WANTED—By a gentleman (Anglo-Indian) with sound mercantile experience, POST as an office assistant. Can join immediately. Good references. Apply to Box No. 249, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1391

WANTED.—Two bachelors to join Chummery at Colaba during March and April. Splendid accommodation, Electric Lights and Fans and up to date sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 512, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A qualified HOSPITAL ASSISTANT. One having experience in Railway and Government dispensaries preferred. Salary Rs. 35 per mensem rising to Rs. 50 by annual increment of Rs. 5.—Apply to the MEDICAL OFFICER in charge Barsi Light Railway Company, Kurduvadi.

REQUIRED immediately at Poona—One 5 Ton hand CRANE 4-8½" gauge.—Apply giving full particulars and price delivered at Poona Station to

(Sd.) C. B. POOLEY,
Executive Engineer,
Lake Whiting District.

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We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. Your need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

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Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Poultry Farming
Business Training.	Salesmanship

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International Correspondence Schools
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WANTED

WANTED.—For Gokuldas Tejpal High School Gujarati UNDERGRADUATE as TEACHER and cricket coach. Combined salary 35—42. 1366

WANTED for School Thana male or female TRAINED TEACHER knowing Kindergarten, direct method—Salary Rs. 45—50. Apply Box No. 243, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1374

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WANTED by experienced merchant SITUATION as MANAGING PARTNER, manager traveller in Burma, Ceylon, or anywhere. Conversant with cotton oils, mills, and sundries. Apply to Box No. 250, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1395

WANTED—A Band Master for the Band 11th Rajputs. Must be a fully qualified and accomplished musician. Only pure Europeans, need apply.—Further particulars to be obtained from the BAND PRESIDENT, 11th Rajputs, Dinapore (Cantt.), to whom copies of testimonials should be submitted.

WANTED—A DEHRA DUN man for the post of a Ranger; salary Rs. 60, allowance included, rising to Rs. 80.—Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, nationality and qualification to—

DIWAN,
Bindranawagarh Estate,
Rajim (B. N. Ry.)

WANTED from March 1st a trained and fully qualified Assistant Master (Catholic) for St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal. Salary Rs. 140-10-300, with free board and residence, or higher initial salary according to experience.—Applicants should send copies only of certificates and testimonials to The PRINCIPAL.

WANTED qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeons for temporary service in Kashmir. Salary Rs. 70 p. m. Age under 40 Joining expenses to destination admissible under State Rules will be paid. Please apply at once with full particulars to:—

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER,
Srinagar, Kashmir.

WANTED One or more of the following Must be good and cheap.

1. Large and strong Hold-all with straps for bedding for travelling.
2. Garden hose with about 30 feet of piping.
3. Assortment of palms and ferns in pots.
4. Steady and reliable chauffeur who knows English.

Apply by letter to Box No. 247, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1389

WANTED—By the Poona City Municipality, a SUPERINTENDENT of Octroi, on a salary of Rs. 100—10—150 with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 20 p.m.

2 Applications will be received by the undersigned upto 15th of February 1914.

3. Applicants must have a thorough knowledge of the working of the octroi system A graduate will be preferred.

By Order,
K. P. PARANJPYE,
Ag. Chief Officer, P.C.M.

City Municipal Office,
Poona, January 24th 1914.
1394

FOR SALE.

CAPE Gooseberries are now available FOR SALE at the EMPRESS GARDENS, Poona, at 6 lbs. per Rupee, packing and freight to be extra. The berries are nice and plump at present. 1380

FOR SALE—A four-seated DOG CART good condition made by Messrs. W. Stephens Bombay, well balanced adjustable price Rs. 300. Apply Mr. LEWIS c/o. Inspector Spiers, Princess Street, Police, Station. 1180

FOR SALE.—1 Four Cylinder Genuine DE DION Car 14-18 H.P., Luxurious seven seated Torpedo Body, complete with screen, lamps, Stepney wheel, etc. Only slightly used. Original cost Rs. 8,500, open to offer. Trial by appointment from UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort. 1154

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised* for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Re. 1-8 from No. 5 Dept., Army Navy Stores Fort, and The Bombay Tract and Book Society, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

TO BE LET:

A BUNGALOW with compound till lately occupied by the Girls' Friendly Society, situate at Ballasis Road, opposite the Byculla Club, is to be let from the 1st of February 1914. Apply sharp to Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, Hummam Street, Fort. 1343

COMFORTABLE Home for bachelors. Board and Lodging Rs. 60 per mensem. Under European supervision. Large airy quarters Fort. Apply to Box No. 509, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

SMALL and BIG office rooms, TO BE LET. Good accommodation for Light and air. Apply to the CROWN ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS, Parsee Bazaar, Fort Bombay. 1388.

TO LET.—Small Office in Hornby Road Well lighted and in good position, very suitable for Brokers, Agents, Doctors or Professional Men. Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 246, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1351

TO BE LET for 2 months from end of February. A large commodious and fully FURNISHED FLAT at Colaba. Electric Lights and Fans and up to date Bath rooms, etc. Apply to Box No. 511, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of a spacious bungalow, at Club Road, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by a European for the last four years. Will be vacant on 31st January, 1914, as occupier goes home. Oil painted, bright and cool with garden. Apply to Box No. 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICES.

THE NEW BERAR CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 40 per share equal to 8 per cent will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 26th inst., to the registered share holders on production of their share certificates.

Messrs. GADDUM & Co. Ld.,
1362 Secretary & Treasurer.

THE INDIAN COTTON CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 10 per share equal to 8 per cent will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 26th inst., to the registered share holders on production of their share certificates.

Messrs. GADDUM & Co. Ld.,
1363 Secretary & Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Bombay, will re-open at 5 p.m. on MONDAY, the 2nd of February, 1914, in the second floor of Whiteaway Laidlaw Building. The lectures will be at the usual hours from Tuesday, 3rd February.

K. S. AIYAR,
Honorary Principal.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto carried on by Messrs. Burjorjee Shapurjee Bamjee and Ardeshir Maneckjee Mehta of Mill Store Supplies under the name and style of BAMJEE SONS & Co. is dissolved from the 4th day of December, 1913. The said Mr. Ardeshir Maneckjee Mehta will hereafter carry on the business of BAMJEE SONS & Co., on his own account and risk.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1914. 1392

CLASSES IN BLEACHING AND DYEING.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR, CALCUTTA.

THE College possesses a well provided experimental Dyeing Laboratory and also Practical Dyeworks equipped with modern machinery.

The Course of instruction for regular students extend over two sessions and prepares students for positions of responsibility in Bleaching and Dyeworks. Men having a practical knowledge of Dyeing may also be admitted for the whole or part of the course provided they have sufficient education.

Qualifications for admission.—The passing of the Intermediate examination in Arts or Science (with Chemistry) or equivalent standard.

No tuition fees are charged. If accommodation be available students may be admitted to the College Hostel. The inclusive charges amount to Rs. 14 for Hindus, Rs. 28 for Europeans.

A limited number of scholarships are available of the value of Rs. 14 for resident Indians or Rs. 10 for non-resident and Rs. 25 for resident Europeans or Rs. 18 for non-resident.

Applications for admission accompanied by a recommendation from the Commissioner of a Division will be received up to February 20th, 1914. The session will commence on March 2nd.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

B. HEATON,
Principal.

Civil Engineering College.
Sibpur, the 22nd January, 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, ARMY DEPARTMENT.

THE services of pensioned and discharged Indian officers and soldiers required for employment in civil capacities [except noted in (iii) below] may be obtained on application to—

(i) the Recruiting Officers in charge of the following districts:—

Peshawar for Pathans, Rawalpindi for Punjabi Musalmans, Jullundur for Sikhs and Dogras. Ajmer for Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Mussalmans. Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Musalmans. Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus. Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Musalmans;

(ii) the Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis;

(iii) the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, Army Headquarters, for pensioned Indian officers of all classes, required for employment as passenger superintendents on Indian Railways.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below and should be addressed to the officers referred to at the places abovementioned:—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of employment and place at which it is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, e.g., Sikh, Pathan Dogras, etc.,

R. GRAHAM, Major,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTICES.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LIMITED.

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st DECEMBER, 1913.

LIABILITIES.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
CAPITAL.—Authorised Capital, Rs 40,00,000.		
10,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each paid up	10,00,000 0 0	
15,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each paid up	15,00,000 0 0	
	25,00,000 0 0	
RESERVE FUND	36,00,000 0 0	
Fixed Deposits	6,09,37,613 13 2	61,00,000 0 0
Current Deposits	57,33,622 14 7	
Saving Bank Deposits	9,85,838 2 9	
		6,76,57,074 14 6
Contingency Fund No. 1 for equalisation of Dividend and as a provision for bad and doubtful debts and extraordinary charges	1,40,112 14 2	
Contingency Fund No. 2 adjusting the Reserve Fund Government Paper of Rs. 36 lacs, per contra to Rs. 95 per cent	1,80,000 0 0	
		3,20,112 14 2
Suspense	.....	1,193 6 8
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—		
Amount at credit of Profit and Loss Account on 31st December, 1912	4,93,383 15 7	
Paid to Shareholders Dividend at 12 per cent and Bonus at per cent. on Ordinary Shares for the half-year ending 31st December 1912	90,000 0 0	
Dividend paid on Preference Shares for the half year ending 31st December, 1912	30,000 0 0	
Transferred to Reserve Fund	2,00,000 0 0	
Transferred to Contingency Fund	50,000 0 0	
Bonus of one month's pay paid to staff	34,729 6 6	4,04,729 6 6
		88,654 9 1
Profit for the year ending 31st December 1913		6,61,449 10 7
Ad-interim Dividend paid on Ordinary Shares at 12 per cent, and Bonus at 6 per cent. for the half-year ending 30th June, 1913	90,000 0 0	
Ad-interim Dividend paid on Preference Shares for the half-year ending 30th June, 1913	42,500 0 0	1,32,500 0 0
		5,28,949 10 7
Grand Total Rupees	.....	7,46,07,330 13 11

ASSETS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Loans	1,68,36,024 11 10	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	2,46,91,648 1 4	
Bills Discounted and Pronotes	1,35,77,121 0 1	
		5,51,04,793 13 3
Debts considered good for which the Bank holds mortgages, bills, Promissory notes or other securities Rs. a. p. 5,49,16,080 10 3		
Debts considered good for which the Bank holds no formal securities being temporary overdrafts Rs. a. p. 1,88,713 3 0		
Debts due by a Director or other officer of the Bank Nil.		
	5,51,04,793 13 3	
House Property at Head Office and Branches	17,50,600 0 0	
Dead Stock	1,61,237 0 0	
Stationery	36,210 0 0	
Stamps	11,589 3 3	
		19,62,632
Suspense	.....	3,113 8 6
GOVERNMENT PAPER:—		
Reserve Fund at par (See Contingency Fund No. 2 per contra)	.....	36,00,000 0 0
Investment in Government Paper and other approved securities* (Government Paper for Rs. 10,00,000 taken at 95 per cent. market value Rs. 95-9 per cent.)	14,71,951 8 6	
Cash Balance at Agencies	3,77,674 11 0	
Cash Balance at Head Office and Branches	1,20,87,161 1 5	
		1,39,36,787 4 11
Grand Total Rupees	.....	7,46,07,330 13 11

* Of these securities, Rs. 1,19,000 Municipal Debentures are lodged with the Controller of Military Accounts as Security for Government Accounts.

HENRY VOST,
Manager.
SHEW PARSHAD MEHRAY,
Accountant.

J. STRACHAN,
W. WALLACH,
RAMPAL SINGH, C.I.E.,
MADUN MOHAN,
GEO. SIM,
HENRY VOST,
Directors.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

WE hereby certify that we have examined the Accounts of the Allahabad Bank, Limited, as kept at the Head Office in Allahabad, together with the returns from the Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Jhansi, Lucknow, Naini Tal, Bareilly, Jubbulpore, Meerut, Nagpur, Amritsar, Benares, Mordabad, Hathras, Lyallpur and City Office, Allahabad, for the year ending 31st December, 1913, and have found them correct; the above Abstract being in our opinion, a correct statement of the Bank's affairs as at that date.

We also certify that the above Balance Sheet is drawn in conformity with the law.

Allahabad, the 10th January, 1914.

A. F. FERGUSON & CO.,
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

THE Directors of the Allahabad Bank, Limited, have the pleasure to submit their Yearly Report, accompanied by the accounts, duly audited, showing the position of the Bank's affairs on the 31st day of December, 1913.

The gross profits for the 12 months, as shown in the accompanying Balance Sheet (prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies) and Profit and Loss Statement, including the balance from former account, reached the sum of Rs. 42,82,750-3-5

Deducting therefrom Rs. 28,37,843-1-3 interest paid on deposits; Rs. 7,83,457-7-7 for Establishment and other charges; Rs. 6,61,449-10-7 remain available for disposal, out of which Rs. 1,32,500 were paid as ad-interim dividend on Ordinary and Preference Shares at 18 and 16 per cent. per annum respectively for the half-year ending 30th June, 1913; leaving Rs. 5,28,949-10-7 which amount it is now proposed to dispose of as follows:—

To pay Dividend on the Bank's Ordinary Shares at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, and Bonus at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, also interest on the Preference Shares at 6 per cent. per annum; (both free of Income Tax) absorbing in all Rs. 1,35,000; to add Rs. 2,00,000 to the Reserve Fund of Rs. 36 lakhs (invested in Government Paper and held by the Bank), thus increasing that Fund to Rs. 38,00,000; and Rs. 50,000 to Contingency Fund, carrying the Balance of the Profit Rs. 1,43,949-10-7 to the next account.

The working Capital of the Bank now stands at Rs. 7,01,57,000.

Two of your Directors Messrs. Strachan and Wallach retire from Office, but are eligible for re-election.

An Auditor will also have to be appointed for the year 1914.

By Order of the Board.
HENRY VOST,
Manager.

1393

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS FOR ROYAL NAVY AT BOMBAY.

TENDERS for the following contracts for twelve months from 1st April, 1914, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster in Charge, Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up till noon 14th February, 1914:—

Supply of Bullock Carts,
Removal of Ashes from H. M. Ships,
Purchase of Empty Casks, staves, etc.,
Coaling H. M. Ships at Bombay,
Supply of Coolies to Naval Ordnance Depot.

TENDER Forms may be obtained at this Office on application. His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) WILLIAM H. HUGHES.
Assistant Paymaster in Charge,
1379 Royal Naval Depot, Bombay.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA, RAILWAY.

DAILY EXPRESS BETWEEN, BOMBAY, DELHI, FEROZEPORE, LAHORE, RAWALPINDI AND PESHAWAR.

Down Northern Express.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express.
H.M.			H.M.
21. 0 Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.50
20.37 Arr.	Muttra ,,	Dep.	8.45
23.20 ,,	Delhi ,,	,,	6. 0
5.48 ,,	Bhatinda	,,	23.43
7.21 ,,	Ferozepore Cantt. ..	,,	22.9
8.56 ,,	Lahore Cantt. West .	,,	20.32
11.17 ,,	Wazirabad	,,	17.50
13.30 ,,	Sialkote (change at Wazirabad) ..	,,	15.51
12.47 ,,	Jhelum	,,	16.13
15.50 ,,	Rawaspindi	,,	13.32
19.10 ,,	Nowshera	,,	9.47
20.13 ,,	Peshawar Cantt. ..	,,	8.48

A 1st and 2nd class carriage runs throug on this train between Bombay and Ambala via Saharanpur to the followingtimingsh:—

Down Northern Express.	Stations.		Up Northern Express.
1.2.3. H.M.			1.2.3. H.M.
21.00 Dep.	Bombay (Colaba) ..	Arr.	8.50
23.50 ,,	Delhi	,,	4.35
1.23 Arr.	Meerut Cantt. ..	Dep.	2.11
3.27 ,,	Saharanpur	,,	23. 5
5.10 ,,	Ambalia Cantt ..	,,	21. 8

DAILY MAIL AND FAST PASSENGER TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KATHIAWAR via VIRAMGAM.

Down Gujarat Fast Mail Passenger. 1.2.3. 1.2.3.	Stations.		Up Fast Gujarat Passenger. Mail. 1.2.3. 1.2.3
21.30 21.45 Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	6.55 7.45
21.55 22.14 ,,	Grant Road ..	,,	6.16 7.21
5.11 7. 5 Arr.	Baroda	Dep.	21. 0 23.45
7.40 10.20 Arr.	Ahmedabad ..	,,	17.35 21.20
9.40 12.35 ,,	Viramgam(change for Kathiawar).	,,	15.20 19.15

THE FAST PASSENGER TRAINS CONNECT AT BARODA WITH THROUGH TRAINS FOR AND FROM DELHI, AS FOLLOWS:—

7.40 Dep.	Baroda ..	Arr.	20.15
6.55 Arr.	Delhi ..	Dep.	21.20

Note.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON.
Superintendent Viramgam.

NOTICE.

ON SUNDAY, 15th February, 1914, at 4 p.m., the undersigned will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION the valuable lease hold property with Mill Buildings situate in Shirpur Khurd and moveable property consisting of Boiler, Engine lathe, drilling machine, paring machine and other stores, belonging to the Dattatraya Oil Mill Co., Ltd., Shirpur District West Khandesh in liquidation. The property is on view on the premises.

S. V. JOSHI,
LIQUDATOR D. O. M.,
1373 Shirpur.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (B.T.), on Monday, the 9th February, 1914, for the execution of works and supply of materials noted below:—

(1) For one year from 1st March 1914 to 28th February 1915 and

(2) For three years from 1st March 1914 to 28th February 1917.

(a) Supply of road metal.
(b) Supply of sand.
(c) Supply of sandstone excavated without the limits of the Island of Bombay.
(d) Lighting of the Municipal Markets.

2. FORMS of Contract and all other particulars can be obtained free of charge on application to the undersigned.

3. The MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 26th January, 1914. 1399

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.

AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL & COMPANY

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. D'LAL & Co., will under instructions, sell, by public auction on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises the landed property demised to the lessee herein, under the indenture dated the 2nd June 1881 containing the following description.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at the Mody Bay Port Trust estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 266 6/9 square yards and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by Karwar Street, on or towards the South by vacant ground in the possession of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the East by vacant ground in the possession of the said trustees, on or towards the west by vacant ground also in the possession of the said trustees, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480 and are situate in the Registration Sub-district of Fort formerly in the occupation of the said trustees together with all rights easements and appurtenances belonging to the said premises for the term of fifty years from 2nd June 1881.

For further particulars please refer to the undersigned.

D'LAL & CO.,
Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 28th January 1914.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

21, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

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on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF A GREAT QUANTITY OF GALVANIZED STEAM PIPES, GRINDING STONES, PLATFORM SCALES, FIRE BRICKS, FLUES AND CLAY, AND EMPTY DEALWOOD BOXES, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay and Assignee of the estate of Tyabally Esmaljee Essoofbhoy, an insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 28th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Godown No. 382, at Kitchen Garden Lane, behind Sir Mangaldas Piece-goods Market, the following goods of the said insolvent, consisting of:—

A great quantity of galvanized steam pipes, grinding stones, platform scales, fire bricks, flues and clay and empty dealwood boxes, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken of on the next day.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th January 1914.

AMUSEMENTS:

NEXT WEEK WILL BE TOO LATE TO SEE
CINDERELLA.
A Pantomime in 20 minutes at
LA SCALA
AND TWICE NIGHTLY AT 6-30 AND 10.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF PRESENT COMPANY.

ALICE DIGBY | LEW JAMES
LITTLE MONA | BELLE SPARKES
REINA SELMA | and our Pictures.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NEXT FRIDAY.
NEW ARTISTES—NEW PICTURES.
Mr. ROBERT DOUGLAS.
Comedian Actor and Vocal Entertainer.
MISS HILDA BARRY
Soubrette Dancer.
BOB AND HILDA—Comedy Duo.
THE RIEDL BROTHERS
Assisted by
MISS MONA
Monarchs of the Air in their sensational and marvellous Acrobatic and balancing Acts.

To-night PICTURES To-night
6-30 THE ALCAZAR 10 P.M.
An "All Star" Picture Programme.
SURPRISES—THRILLS—SENSATION.
LEAP TO DEATH
BURDEN BEARER.
TWO MOST EXCITING DRAMAS.
COMEDIES—SCENICS—COMICS.
TWO HOUR'S SHOW—NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

BOMBAY A. D. C.
EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
11th, 12th, 13th and 14th February
(The popular Musical Comedy).
THE QUAKER GIRL
Chorus 40 Augmented Orchestra.
Box Office Messrs. Rose & Co.
Usual Prices.

ANOTHER INTERESTING
GROUP OF THREE STARS
AT THE
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
(1) THE ROYAL SIN 3,000FT.
(2) MAID OF HONOR.
(3) ART AND HONOR.
Every Sat. & Sunday, Matinee with valuable Prizes
5-15 to 6-45 and Every Night 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.)
Sandhurst Road.
Telephone 1966

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN!!
On Saturday and Sunday last large numbers had to be refused admission. Sunday night was
THE LARGEST HOUSE
In the History of the Excelsior and this is the hird week of present programme.

"THE MERRY MAGNETS"
Are more merry and magnetic than ever.

"LAST DAYS OF POMPEII."
COMPLETE IN 5 PARTS.

at
6 p. m. and 10 p. m.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH,
Charni Road.
To-Night
We shall present
THE GREAT HISTORICAL PLAY
THE
HEIR OF THE LAGARDERES
Drama in 4 parts, 5,000 ft. long! Is a tale of old Paris in the Reign of King Louis XV. It is sure to please public taste on account of its sentiment, Gorgeous apparel of the period, and its devil-may care spirit.
Also
Pathe's Gazette and Comic
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15,
10-30 to 12 P. M.
Saturday and Sunday
Matinee Shows
5 to 6-30
POPULAR PRICES.

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY.
A few select pieces at
English Prices.
PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly	Rs. 20.
Half-yearly	Rs. 11.
Quarterly	Rs. 6.

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly	Rs. 30.
Half-yearly	Rs. 16.
Quarterly	Rs. 9.

AMUSEMENTS:

THE EXCELSIOR.
Next week a delightful modern Comedy-Drama one of Pathe's best.
THE INHERITANCE OF REMI DAUBRAIS
(Sans Famille).
featuring
BABY FROMET,
the wonderful child actress, who scored such a success in "Les Miserables."
VARIETIES BY
MABEL & MALFE,
Comedy Duetists. "The Dainty little girl and the big clumsy boy."
Miss GLADYS CUNNINGHAM
and a piano.
On Saturday 31st at 10 p. m. and on Sunday Feb. 1st at 6 p. m. and 10 p. m.,
By kind Permission of His Excellency the Governor,
HIS EXCELLENCY'S BAND
under the personal direction of
Mr. EDWARD BEHR
will play suitable music to
"THE INHERITANCE OF REMI DAUBRAIS"
Box Plan open at the Theatre from Thursday Jan. 29th.
THE PLAY HOUSE OF QUALITY.
Tel. No. 288.

SOMETHING "EXTRA SPECIAL"
COMMENCING FRIDAY JAN. 30th.
TALENT:—QUALITY:—QUANTITY
AT THE
LA SCALA
Absolutely the largest and most Attractive Programme ever Presented in Bombay.
ROBERT DOUGLAS
The most Versatile artiste on the Stage.
Comedian, Character Actor, Vocal Entertainer.
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Miss HILDA BARRY
Soubrette and Dancer and Entertainer at the Piano.
The World Renowned
RIEDL BROTHERS
Assisted by
LITTLE MONA
Sensational Acrobats and Balancers
THE
MONARCHS OF THE AIR
AT LA SCALA FRIDAY JAN 30th
THE
JOLLY DUTCHMEN
RAFACLY'S RAG PAINTERS
Come & See How they Make Pictures
OUT OF OLD RAGS
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
BELLE SPARKES
Her last week—Bombay
BOB AND HILDA
COMEDY SKETCH ARTISTES
FULL PROGRAMME OF PICTURES
AT LA SCALA FRIDAY JAN. 30th
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SOMETHING QUITE OUT OF THE COMMON
DONT FORGET LA SCALA FRIDAY NEXT

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A realistic representation of a most famous event in American History.
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AN INDIAN PATRIOT
IN
SOUTH AFRICA.
THE LIFE HISTORY OF
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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 27th January 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the east Punjab and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess over the whole division; minimum temperature is also above normal at Lahore and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the extreme western districts. Day temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect in the eastern half of the division and in excess in lower Sind. Maximum temperature is in excess in Rajputana and upper Sind; minimum temperature is above normal over Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess except on the Kathiawar Coast.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. Moderate cloud has appeared in the western half of the Punjab. Light precipitation is possible in the extreme north.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON TUESDAY, the 27th of January 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total since 1st Dec. to date	Rainfall: Variation since 1st Dec. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	69.7	59.2	92	..	7.63	—0.32
Jask	80.8	66.0	79	..	1.68	—0.65
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (25th)	84.8	66.8	56	..	0.66	—1.21
PUNJAB—						
Multan	79.5	50.5	59	..	0.93	—0.29
Rawalpindi	69.7	40.9	88	..	3.24	—1.12
Lahore	75.9	48.7	85	..	1.29	—0.09
Sirsa	78.7	48.1	62	..	1.28	0.33
Ambala	77.7	41.1	73	..	0.96	—1.40
Delhi	77.8	49.6	64	..	0.52	—0.89
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	80.9	51.1	54	..	0.09	—0.79
Mainpuri	79.5	46.6	75	..	0.26	—0.94
Jhansi	80.6	50.0	44	..	0.37	—0.62
Cawnpore	78.4	48.1	76	..	0.02	—1.06
Allahabad	80.0	47.1	74	..	0.97	—0.35
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	82.1	49.8	49	..	1.33	0.87
Karachi	77.7	63.2	86	..	0.17	—0.51
Ajmer	80.6	47.4	78	..	2.34	1.55
Jalpore	83.2	50.2	38	..	0.86	0.06
Kotah	84.6	52.6	49	..	1.03	0.51
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	86.1	50.4	64	..	0.03	—0.15
Dwarka	79.5	60.6	91	..	0.00	—0.10
Veraval	80.7	59.5	42	..	0.00	—0.41
Rajkot	89.6	49.7	52	..	0.00	—0.31
Bhavnagar Para	89.2	51.2	35	..	0.00	—0.32
Surat	9.2	60.5	57	..	0.00	—0.22
Ahmedabad	89.7	58.6	38	..	0.00	—0.21
Deesa	89.9	45.8	41	..	0.01	—0.26
Neemuch	83.1	47.8	53	..	0.12	—0.41
Indore	85.9	53.1	54	..	0.20	—0.49
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	81.8	46.3	51	..	0.94	—0.51
Satna	81.4	58.0	19	..	0.81	—0.68
Hoshangabad	85.9	52.8	43	..	0.77	—0.43
Khandwa	90.1	52.3	50	..	0.00	—0.94
Akola	90.4	55.5	32	..	0.49	—0.96
Amraoti	88.4	62.1	38	..	1.31	—0.10
Nagpur	88.1	54.4	38	..	0.85	—0.73
Chanda	87.7	57.0	63	..	0.37	—0.91
Raipur	84.7	54.6	49	..	1.26	0.40
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.2	68.5	71	..	..	—0.54
Ratnagiri	89.3	65.1	66	..	..	—0.66
Mormugao	85.3	64.7	80	..	..	—1.17
Karwar	91.1	61.0	66	..	..	—1.92
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.1	54.4	42	..	0.03	—0.69
Ahmednagar	85.9	53.9	30	..	0.16	—0.92
Poona	88.4	52.1	69	..	..	—1.07
Sholapur	86.8	59.2	33	..	0.01	—1.47
Bijapur	87.0	53.5	57	..	0.24	—0.96
Belgaum	83.2	55.8	33	..	0.82	—1.03
Aurangabad	86.7	5.3	30	..	0.10	—1.75
Nizamabad (Indur)	88.3	57.8	50	..	0.02	—0.81
Hyderabad	84.8	60.2	55	..	0.00	—1.25
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	90	.3	48	..	0.93	—2.42
Calicut	87.	9	70	..	4.67	—1.59
Cochin	89.	7	58	..	4.69	—3.78
Colombo	90.4	1	83	..	27.28	6.49
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Madapatam	84.8	63.9	81	..	0	—6.22
Bellary	89.8	61.5	45	..	0.04	—2.15
Cuddapah	87.8	61.0	67	..	3.03	—1.53
Madras	84.7	63.4	76	..	28.73	8.91
Bangalore	82.4	53.9	78	..	0.34	—3.23
Coimbatore	88.2	56.5	61	..	4.37	—0.03
Trichinopoly	88.0	64.1	59	..	10.44	2.32
Negapatam	82.8	67.8	74	..	53.35	25.02

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Jan. 27.

Light snow continued in Kashmir but the weather has been dry elsewhere. The temperature is high over the greater part of North-West India.

Forecast:—No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
BOMBAY 26th January 1914

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches.	29.943
Temperature of Air	degrees.	76 6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	68 5
Dew Point	..	56 1
Relative humidity of Air	..	0.705
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy = 10)		0 0
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	84 2
Maximum do do .		67.8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ESE, E, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind		103

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 27th January was 30.137 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the dock at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of to height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week Hour stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Princes Dock sill.

1914	High Water.				
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	January	h.	m.	ft.	in
Tues.	27	m 0	16	29	3
		0	10 a	28	5
Wed.	28	m 0	44	29	2
		0	46 a	26	7
Thurs.	29	m 1	10	28	10
		1	29 a	26	5
Fri.	30	m 1	34	28	4
		1	53 a	24	2
Satur	31	m 1	57	27	9
	February	2	25 a	25	2
Sun.	1	m 2	20	27	8
		2	59 a	25	2
Mon.	2	m 2	45	26	8
		3	39 a	24	6

1914	Low Water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	January	h.	m.	ft. in.
Tues	27	m 6	25	18 3
		5	50 a	16 3
Wed	28	m 6	54	17 10
		6	30 a	16 8
Thurs	29	m 7	23	17 3
		6	56 a	17 3
Fri	30	m 7	50	17 3
		7	27 a	17 11
Satur	31	m 8	16	17 10
	February	7	54 a	18 9
Sun	1	m 8	43	18 9
		8	23 a	19 3
Mon	2	m 9	14	18 4
		8	43	20 8

The following are the times of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

January.	Sunrise	Sunset.
27. (Tues.)	7h 15 m	6h 29 m
28 (Wed.)	7h 15m.	6h 29 m
29 (Thurs.)	7h 14 m	6h 30 m
30. (Fri.)	7h. 14m.	6h. 30m
31. (Satur)	7h. 14m.	6h. 31m
February		
1. (Sun.)	7h. 14m.	6h. 31m
2. (Mon.)	7h. 13 m.	6h. 32 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter.	Feb	3rd	4h 21m	P.M.
Full Moon	Do.	10th	11h 47.m	P.M.
Last Quarter.	Do.	17th	2h 31.0 m	A.M.
New Moon.	Do.	25th	5h 32.1m	A.M.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Consols 2½ %	74 1-16plus⅛
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.21 unchgd
Rentes 3 %	85⅞ —⅛
Berlin Cheques on London	20.19plus½
Bar Silver Spot	26.9-16 unchgd
Bar Silver 2 months hence ..	26⅝ unchgd
Closing Tone of silver Indian Buying	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63⅛ unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	1.3⅛ unchanged.
Discount Bank of England Rate 4% since 2nd instant.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..	89plus½
Discount Bank Bills 3m-st... ..	2⅝—1-16
Discount India Bank Bills 6m-st. ..	2.9-16—⅛
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3months	3⅜unchgd
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6months	3 3-8unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9
Interest day to day loans ..	1⅝unchgd
Interest 7 day market loans ..	2¼unchgd

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Jan. 26.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	30,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	41,000
Day's Exports to Continent ..	39,000
Futures at New York March	12.56—1
Futures at New York May	12.35—1

Advanced early on favorable cables and declined later owing to Commission House liquidation.

Spot Cotton at New York ..	12.90unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 5-16 plus⅛
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Steady	
Futures at New Orleans March	.. 12.78plus3
Futures at New York May ..	.. 12.87plus2
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)..	.. 9¾unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.84¼unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ..	57⅞ unchgd

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	10,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp ..	1,000
„ Sales of East Indian.. ..	— —
„ Imports..	5,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Good business done. steady

„ „ Futures steady

Tone of Manchester Market :—Demand limited	
Mid. Americans	7.17 plus7
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.75 unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..March	12.55—2
May	12.34—2
New York Official noon call March	12.57 unchgd
May	12.33unchgd
New Orleans 10 a.m March	12.75unchgd
May	12.85unchgd

CLOSING PRICES

Months	
J. F.	6.81plus8
F. M.	6.81 „ 8
M. A.	6.83 „ 8
A. M.	6.80 „ 7
M. J.	6.80 „ 7
J. J.	6.75 „ 6
J. A.	6.71 „ 7
A. S.	6.56 „ 6
S. O.	6.39 „ 5
O. N.	6.29 — —

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Jan.-Feb. ; Hull value	37½p lus ½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal quiet but steady	
Afloat for United Kingdom	2,380,000
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. no sellers.	
South Australian Jan.-Feb. ; sellers	35⅞plus½
Victorian Jan.-Feb. ; sellers	35⅞plus½
New South Wales Jan.-Feb ; sellers	35⅞plus½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship March April May ; Antwerp value unchanged	52¾
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May : Antwerp sellers unchanged	54
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May ; Dunkirk sellers easier unchanged	48
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship.. *new Terms pure Basis*, Jan.-Feb. ; Dunkirk sellers easier	48½
Linseed Calcutta, Jan.-Feb. ; London, sellers-quiet	46.9—47
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Antwerp sellers easier	42⅝—¾
Bombay Cottonseed Feb.-March ; Hull sellers easier	6.3.6—1s

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 65⅛—¼
Copper Braziers	£ 80—½
Yellow Metal unchanged	6⅞

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value	10
Arrivals :—St Fillans	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers April August ; quiet more disposition to sell	12.9¾—⅝
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Feb.-March ; quite neglected	11.10½—¾
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Jan. unchanged	9.4
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May	9.6¼—½
Offered more freely, prices easier.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers March July ; quiet holders asking higher prices	13.5½plus¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta January value unchanged	11.6
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay January value dull unchanged	11.4½
Java Sugar still nothing doing.	

SKINS.

Goatskin sale opened today irregular.	
Goat skins Madras prime easier 1 lower	
„ „ Madras Medium 2 lower	
„ „ ordinary 2 lower	
Goat Skins offered „	1,277,000
Sheep „ „	834,000

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Jan.-Feb. ; value steady 3.1½pl. ½

BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Correspondents.)

BOMBAY Jan. 27.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	*Rs.*	*From*	*Bank.*
5 bundles	rupees 10,000	Linga	National.
29 packages	„ 58,000	Bahrein	„
25 boxes	„ 1,00,000	Mahomerah Hongkong	

EXCHANGE.

We have no change to report in this Market. Rates are steady, but there is little doing on either side of the account.

We quote :—

		s.	d.	d.
BANKS SELLING—				
T. T. ready	..	1-4	3 32	
D. D mail	... ...	1-4	3-32	
T. T. forward, 15th Mar.		1-4	1-32	
BANKS BUYING—				
Private D. D. ready	...	1-4	5-32	
Credits 3 m-s ready	...	1-4	9-32	
„ „ forward, Apr.		1-4	7-32	
„ 6 m-s ready	...	1-4	13-32	
Francs 3 m-s ready	...		171½	
Marks „ „	...		139½	
60 dys Hongkong	...		139½	
„ „ Shanghai	...		187½	
„ „ Japan	... ...		148	

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London is unchanged at 26 9/16 for steady and 26 3/8 for delivery in two months. Prices have improved about 3 annas during the day in the local Market and a moderate business has been done.

We quote :—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	23	15	6
Australian bar gold	23	15	0
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready.....	77	0	0
1st Settlement ..	76	12	0
2nd Settlement.....	76	6	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 24th 25th January 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	224*	273,209
B. B. & C. I. Railway	179	217,387

* Boxes and Bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government Paper Market presented a steady tone to-day and a fairly large amount of business was done during the course of the day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-2-6, improved to Rs. 95-3 but closed at Rs. 95-2 (buyers) for 30th January delivery. The rate for the subsequent settlement remained higher by about an anna and a half throughout the day.

Ready paper was in demand at Rs. 95-12 (clean and small pieces.)

4 per cent. Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 101-10.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood active to-day without any advance or fluctuations in rates.

David stood at Rs. 470 and Fazulbhai at Rs. 437-8.

Madhavji declined to Rs. 1,120.

Standards were placed at Rs. 1,165 in the morning but closed at Rs. 1,155.

Swadeshi improved to Rs. 1,480.

Centrals remained quiet at Rs. 1,855.

Bank of Bombay shares dropped to Rs. 1,565 x. d.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 227-8 and Preference at Rs. 270.

Bombay Burma Trading shares opened at Rs. 922-8 c. d., but at the close they were in demand at Rs. 932-8 c. d. for February delivery. A lot of shares changed hands at Rs. 937-8 for March settlement.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood quiet at Rs. 76-8 and Deferred at Rs. 135.

There was no life in Press shares.

RUBBER SHARES.

The following extract from the "Manchester Guardian" of the 8th instant will be of interest to holders of Rubber shares :—

"A more cheerful view of the prospects of rubber shares is now taken, and there has been a fair recovery in prices. Among the reasons for this is the indication that the commodity, when it fell to about 2s. per pound for plantation rubber, touched bedrock, and that any material change from that figure is likely to be upward. Two shillings is not much above what it costs many companies to produce the article, but a steady improvement is taking place in this respect, with the result that on some estates the "all-in" costs have been lowered to little above 1s. per pound, so that even if there is no material rise in the article there will still be a good margin of profit. In good quarters it is not believed that production will outstrip consumption, but rather that the reverse of this will take place. Another reason for the better view taken by the market is the expectation that some important announcement will be made in regard to improved methods of selling the rubber, for the present system of fortnightly auctions is considered unsatisfactory. It is believed, too, that a serious endeavour is being made to improve the quality of the manufactured article, so that the prejudice in favour of hard Para, which in places still exists, will disappear. Meanwhile prices are at a very low level, especially compared with those ruling during the boom. This is brought out in a table in the "Statist" of last Saturday, which shows a difference between the highest price of 1910 and present quotations ranging from a little under 50 per cent to over 90 per cent. The shares of some companies, which are steadily increasing their output and reducing costs still stand at a heavy discount, which means that the concerns are capitalised in the market at a moderate figure per acre."

COTTON.

Changes in the American Markets were slight, New York, being 1 point down the New Orleans 2 to 3 points up. Spot Cotton in New Orleans was 1/8 up at 13-5/16. Liverpool closed very steady on bulls re-entering the Market owing to good trade in America. There is so far no sign of weakness in the home Markets and it is improbable that any material decline will now take place. We look for small fluctuations either way in the near future.

The local Market opened quiet and slightly easier, the rate for good Broach being Rs. 295 and for fine Khamgaon Akola March Rs. 245. The digerence of Rs. 50 in these two descriptions for March delivery appears excessive. Certainly last year the difference on the 25th March was Rs. 60, but this was due to the rapid rise in Broach during March owing to the corner. On the 27th January last year there was only a few rupees between the two. The normal difference in March is from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25.

The Market for Broach will depend a good deal on the extent of the demand, and the arrivals into Bombay before the 25th March. Crop prospects are, however, satisfactory and cotton is already arriving in small quantities in some places in the Broach districts.

There has been little enquiry for forward delivery during the day and fine Khamgaon Akola March was done during the afternoon at Rs. 244. At the close the tone of the Market is weak and good Broach is quoted Rs. 291½, fine Khamgaon Akola being Rs. 242. There is a moderate demand for ready cotton by exporters and local Mills.

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Uper Fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals	.....	216	207	..	Ready.
M.G. Bengals	..	216	207	..	Ready.
M.G. Scind-Punjab	..	213	204	..	Ready.
M.G. Khandesh	..	226	217	..	Ready.
M.G. Hingunghat Wardha	..	281	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee		277	..	..	Ready
M.G. Veeramahl	..	267	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Dhamangaum, Peel'aum	..	260	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"	..	245	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Anaraoti	..	247	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Broach	..	302	..	..	Mar. 25th.
do.	..	....	....	293	25-25
M.G. Muttia	..	223	209	..	Ready.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Barely Steady.
Estimated Sales	.. 10,000
Total Imports	.. 40,000
Months.	To-day's price.
J. F.	6.80 — 1
F. M.	6.80 „ 1
M. A.	6.83unchgd.
A. M.	6.80 „
M. J.	6.79 — 1
J. J.	6.74 „ 1
J. A.	6.70 „ 1
A. S.	6.55 „ 1
S. O	6.39unchgd.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	5	9	0	R. T.
White Pessi 75 %	5	8	0	„
White Delhi, May	5	14	6	„

Linseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p	
Bold Brown, Ready	7	12	0	R. T.
Bold Brown May	8	14	6	R. T.

Rapeseed :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	7	12	0	R. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	0	0	„
Brown Delhi May	8	0	14	6

Teelseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations —

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White.....57	8	0	
Mughi 55	0	0	
Black Kutni J.F. 45	8	0	

Groundnuts :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold 48	0	0		
Small 47	0	0		

Mowraseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	8	2	0	B. T.

Poppyseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready 10	3	0	B. T.	

Castorseed :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras ready . ..	..34	8	0
Guzerat ready . ..	..33	8	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending up to yesterday at 6 p.m. :—

Cotton	25,165 Bales
Wheat	11,621 Cwts.
Linseed	4,138 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	453 „
Gingelyseed.....	11,541 „
Poppyseed.....	36 „
Groundnuts.....	5,047 „
Castorseed	3,657 „
Rice	2,270 „
Myrabollams	1,210 „
Cottonseed	34,463 „
Mowraseed	nil „
Gram	800 „
Jowar.....	5,578 „
Maize	nil. „
Barley	nil. „

BOMBAY COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce have elected Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha to represent the Chamber on the Advisory Board of the College of Commerce, Bombay.

CHARITABLE DONATIONS.

Mr. Jivandas Pitamber has given the following donations in memory of his late lamented wife, Sunderbai, who died on January 1st : Rs. 151 to the Desai Chigondas Nanji S. U. U. Fund and Shah Pitamber Laljee Swagnati Anath Ashaya Fund ; Rs. 125 to the Shah. Purbhoodas Jivandas Kotbari and Shah Mulchund Vasanjee Modh Vanik Boarding School. Rs. 101 to Shri Modh Fund ; Rs. 101 ; to Shri Porbandar Panjrapole Fund, and Rs. 51 to the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage.

INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

A lecture under the auspices of the I.G.S.T. will be delivered by Mr. P. V. Mehd, M.A., B. Sc., (London) on "Problems of Indian Tanning" on Thursday the 29th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the St. Xavier's College.

ST. PETER'S HIGH SCHOOL.

On Thursday at 5-30 p.m. the annual prize-giving will take place to which all friends of the Mission have been invited.

Mr. Jennings has kindly consented to give away the prizes. Father Maxwell, Superior General, S.S.J.E. will preside.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 27th.

S.S. Buyo Maru	Sagara	Rangoon Jan. 17
S.S. Clan Cameron	Christian	Natal Jan. 3
S.S. Amarapoora	Avey	Tuticorin Jan. 18

DEPARTURES.

January 27th.

S.S. Laguna	Sarganovich	Trieste etc.

The following vessels obtain her portclearance on Tuesday.

S.S. Ninive	Metzenthein	Hamburg and Bremen

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday.

Steamer	Buyo Maru	for Rangoon

TUESDAY, January 27th 1914.

S. S. Buyo Maru :—The steamer Buyo Maru, 3,247 tons, Captain T. Sagara, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Rangoon, which port she had left on January 17, with a Cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Clan Cameron :—The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron, 2,285 tons, Captain W. M. Christian, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Natal, which port she had left on January 3, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Ninive :—The Hansa Line steamer Ninive, 2,876 tons, Captain W. Metzthin, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Salsette :—The P. & O. Company's steamer Salsette, with the outward Mails of the 16th instant left Aden at 10 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt	Agent
A.	Fredriko Glavie	Fuilos	J. M. & Co
B.	Bassano	Baxhall	J. F. & Co
C. & E.	Ehrenfels	Schmitz	W. & A. G. & Co
F.	Thornbeck	Forster	W. A. G. & Co
G.	Henry R. James	Mayg	W. & A. G. & Co.
H.	Queenmoor	Taylor	W. & Co. G. & Co
K.	Rangoon Maru	Date	N. Y. K
P.	Arachne	Sergent	T. M. & Co.
N.	Eva	Charters	Ralli Bros
O. & E.	Vermont	Gemmell	W. & A. G. & Co.
O.	Bengrove	Barber	W. & A. G. & Co
M.	Laconia	Pesut	W. & A. G. & Co
Q.	Kola	Deane	M. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

1.	Stylliani Bebis	Sirmas J. M. & Co
2.	Castalia	Mitchell W. & A. G. & Co
4.	Nialva	Motzenheim W. & A. G. & Co
5.	[illegible]	Mendick A. L. S. N. & Co.
6.	Chakrata	Smith M. M. & Co
6.	Banca	Garwood P. & O. S. N. & Co
7.	Clan Colquhoun	Summer J. F. & Co.
9.	Assaye	Coldwell P. & O. S. N. & Co.
10 & 11.	Iran	Peabody K. N. & Co
12&13	Banca	Sawood P. & O. S. N. & Co.
15.	Glenchuny	Johnstone T. M. & Co
16.	Elswick Manor	Gentles W. & A. G. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arcadia	Barcham	P. & C. S. N. & Co
Abydos	Day-s	A. & A. S. N. & Co
Ankura	Whytehead	M. M. & Co
Begum	Wright	T. M. & Co.
Braunton	Sherbon	J. M. & Co.
Blak	Hill	A. G. & Co
Idric	Mathews	Arab Steamer
Buyo Maru	Sagora	
Clan Cameron	Christian	J. F. & Co.
Cahoto	Pelgrine	V. S. N. & Co
Cairn Gowan	Band	W. & A. G. & Co.
Crown	Richards	W. & A. G. & Co.
P. Ferdinand	Leva	A. L. S. N. & Co.
Elswick House	Smith	W. & A. G. & Co.
Ferozi	Primrose	T. M. & Co.
Falls of Orchy	Murchie	W. & A. G. & Co.
Ros [illegible]	Pas	T. M. & Co
Himalaya	Evans	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. Co
Itria	Walsh	M. M. & Co.
James	McDonal	M. M. & Co
Khyero	Hannan	M. & Co
Koweit	Brewis	Arab Steamer
Nerone	Ellison	W. & A. G. & Co
Rattenturm	Fretwenrst	W. & A. G. & Co
Kasara	King	M. M. & C
Karachi maru	Christiansen	N. Y. K
Lang on Hall	Mayes	W. & Co
Liberia	Schweder	T. M. & Co
Mantua	Viber	P. & O. S. N. Co
Mansuri	Gore	T. M. & Co.
Niagara (Yacht)	Zabrielsen	Mr. J. Leiter.
Orissa	Redfern	M. M. & Co
Oridal	Thomson	W. & Co. G. & Co.
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & Co.
Pentakota	Hewert	M. M. & Co.
Rebergen	Barger	A. Y. & Co
Seldra	Bryn	The Bombay & Co
Sealda	Johnson	M. M. & Co.
Talyabi	Kass A. M.	Jeewanji & Co.
Toro	Hicks	J. Y. & Co.
Zoarastrian	Osborn	Co. & Sons

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The third 'Outing' to school children was given by two of the Secretaries of the League on Sunday last. 31 boys and girls of Mr. Dharmaji Rokde's Free School near Carnac Bridge were taken by rail to Andheri and shown the caves of Jogeshwari, about 1½ miles from the station. They were thereafter treated to sumptuous refreshments and tea by the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas at his bunglow and the boys enjoyed a ramble in his garden. They returned to Bombay at about 8 p.m.



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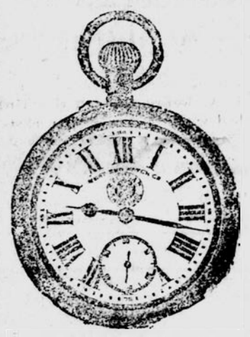
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MOUNT ABU, RAJPUTANA.
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SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN CALCUTTA.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS V. ANGLO-INDIAN SCHOOLS.

MAHARAJA OF COOCH B HAR'S TEAM.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

If one overlooks the plethora of dropped catches nothing could have been finer from a cricketer's as well as a spectator's point of view than the game between the English Schools and Anglo-Indian Schools which was played at the Eden Gardens on the 10th and 11th January.

In the year 1906, when the match was made an annual affair, and the following year the local schools team was selected from only Anglo-Indian Schools, but since 1908, to 1913, the team has been selected from Anglo-Indian as well as Indian schools. But last year unfortunately for some reason it was found to be unworkable—why this should be so is still a mystery to the writer. However, it was decided that a purely Anglo-Indian Schools team in future should play the English Schools and this has now become the annual fixture. Last year the game resulted in a draw—Anglo-Indian Schools knocked up 269 for five wickets, A. B. Rooser being top scorer with 84—and the English Schools responded with 150 for two wickets S. C. B. Lee making 76. This year, too, after one of the most exciting games ever played at the gardens the game resulted in a draw in favour of the English Schools.

The English Schools were very strongly represented—the only weak spot being M. R. Quinn. He however is a very sticky bat and his wicket is hard to get; besides he is quite a good change bowler. I was very glad to see that Fawcett was selected. He is perhaps the best wicket-keeper in India—rather a tall order but nevertheless a fact—and has been in Calcutta about four years and ought to have been selected every year. Why he was excluded in previous years is best known to the powers that be. I am of opinion that his exclusion is due to the fact that he is not a member of the Calcutta Cricket Club or Ballygunge Cricket Club. He more than justified his selection for he stumped two—both capital performances—caught one and was instrumental in running out a fourth.

But the side the Anglo-Indian Schools put out could have been considerably strengthened. There are a number of good cricketers in Calcutta who have been bred and born and educated in the country yet they will not play in this match. These men are doing fairly well in life and are ashamed to own up to the fact that they have been educated at one of the Anglo-Indian schools. They try and pass themselves off as having been educated at one of the Public schools at Home! Then again there are some who prefer to participate in the sport that is intended for Kings and therefore it is hopeless to expect them to play on a race day. The chief absentees were A. B. Rooser—who has practically played no cricket this season and although he was given a place he could not in all fairness accept—J. Marsden, F. Gould, A. Gould, A. E. Cooper and C. H. Cody. J. Marsden, who in his day is one of the best left-hand bowlers in the province, had the misfortune to hurt his foot on the day previous and had to stand down. He was sorely missed. By the way the Goulds have never played for the local schools; they have been invited several times but owing to prior engagements they have not been able to turn out.

A FORMIDABLE BATTING SIDE.

S. C. B. Lee, Captain of the English Schools, won the spin of the coin and elected to take the field. The Anglo-Indian Schools started off none too well and with the exception of A. E. Skempton (41) and A. Macready (39) their "star" bats failed miserably and eight wickets were down for 162. They needed at least 300 runs to have a ghost of a chance against the formidable batting side opposed to them. The end did not appear to be far off but H. Barlow (not out 61), C. Aldridge (39), and A. Hodges (17) came out strongly in a forlorn hope and by the help of some dropped catches the last three wickets put on 126 runs. It was Barlow who came to the rescue and by bold and confident batting he was mainly instrumental in bringing his sides ultimate score to 288.

The fielding of the English Schools left much to be desired and no fewer than eight catches were missed. Their example was emulated by the local schools who dropped five catches.

The English Schools had a little more than three hours' actual play in which to get the runs, but E. A. Nuttall, D. S. Shallow, G. Turnbull, H. W. Thomas and L. G. Colbeck performed very disappointingly and five wickets were down for 103 and the sixth fell at 117. It was now any odds on the local schools winning, but they missed four catches and thus allowed the game to slip out of their grasp. At 5 o'clock the English Schools had registered 285 for eight wickets and the game thus resulted in a draw. T. C. Stafford went for the bowling in grand style and played a great game for 93 not out. He gave one difficult chance. A. P. Muir was the most successful bowler on the English Schools side and captured four wickets for 49 runs. A Macready for the Local Schools got 4 for 137 runs. Appended are the full scores:—

ANGLO-INDIAN SCHOOLS.

1ST INNINGS.

C. M. Barlow (St. Joseph's Allahabad) b Steel	12
A. E. Skempton (St. James's, Calcutta) C. Thomas, b Lee	41
A. Macready (St. James's, Calcutta) St. Fawcett, b Muir	39
M. Quiteiro (St. Francis D'Sales Nagpur) C. Colbeck, b Muir	12
F. Greenway (St. Paul's, Darjeeling) c Lee, b Muir	23
A. A. Browne (Capt.) (Oak Openings, Naini Tal) St. Fawcett, b Muir	0
H. Griffiths (Free School, Calcutta) run out	18
E. Johnson (North Point, Darjeeling c Fawcett, b Thomas	9
H. Barlow (St. Josephs, Allahabad) not out	61
C. Aldridge (Ootacamund) c Thomas b Quin	39
A. Hodges (La Martineire, Calcutta) C Stafford b Lee	17
Extras	17
Total	288

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

1ST INNINGS.

E. A. Nuttall (Eton) c Quiteiro b Macready	14
D. S. Shallow (Brighton) b Macready	20
G. Turubull (Bettes) c Quiteiro b H. Barlow	15
H. W. Thomas (Monmouth) c H. Barlow, b Macready	13
S. C. B. Lee (Capt.) (Reading) hit wkt., b Alridge	27
L. G. Colbeck (Marlbro) run out	20
T. C. Stafford (Dulwich) not out	93
A. I. Steel (Eton) c C. M. Barlow b Macready	36
A. P. Muir (Academy) l.-b.-w., b Alridge	29
M. R. Quin (Prior Park) not out	2
A. H. Fawcett (Elmfield) did not bat	
Extras	14
Total (for 8 wickets)	283

AZIZ DEADLY EFFECTIVE.

In their return game Ballygunge were again no match for Nattore and were well beaten by four wickets and 147 runs. As Nattore were without the services of P. Vithal, and their three best bowlers viz. P. Baloo, Chandarana and Sempre, it was generally thought that Ballygunge would have avenged their defeat of 14th December last. But Aziz who has hitherto always been tried as a change bowler had a big surprise in store for his side. He bowled remarkably well and captured 7 wickets for 37 runs.—A truly grand performance. True Ballygunge, like Nattore, were very weak in attack for they were minus A. P. Muir, A. I Steel and A. T. Wood, but they had out quite a strong batting side yet sad to relate their exhibition with the bat was deplorable. Out of a total of 72 D. S. Shallow 30 and T. C. Stafford 18 between them got 48 and the remaining 9 batsmen and extras could any collect 24 runs. E. A. Nattall, L. G. Colbeck, C. E. H. Hindley, N. A. Reener and M. J. Willmott were miserable failures. Nattore responded with 219 for the loss of six wickets. Ysuff Beg 58 and P. Shivram 53 being the top scorers.

A RECORD BOWLING PERFORMANCE.

The best bowling feat this season has been accomplished by E. A. Hartley of Dalhousie against the E. B. S. Railways. He took all ten wickets 4 wickets with consecutive balls for only 17 runs! Six were clean bowled, 2 caught and 2 l.-b.-w.

Ballygunge beat the Royal Fusiliers by 80 runs. The Fusiliers could only total 84 and Ballygunge replied with 164. N. A. Reiner scored 76 and C. E. H. Hindley 60 but six of their men got a "duck."

Calcutta beat the Combined Military by 2 wickets and 64 run. The Military had the first use of wickets and could only register 136. Calcutta.—J. A. DeLisle 76 and G. Turnbull 74.—replied with 200 for eight wickets.

The Maharajah of Nattore's team have had a couple of pic-nics at the expense of the High Court C. C. and the Metropolitan College. The former were all out for 29 Sempre and Aziz get the flattering analyses of 5 for 9 and 6 for 18 repectively. Nattore hit up 230 for 3 wickets. Sempre retired after making 104 and M. Dass not out 100. The game was twelve aside. The game against the College was drawn. Nattore declared at 310 for 6 wickets. The Maharaja Komar got 105. The College had made 66 for 7 wickets when time came to their reserve.

The Maharajah of Cooch Behar has played three games at Woodlands. The first against the Police was won by Woodlands by 180 runs. Woodlands made 328, B. Mookerjee 108 retired being top scorer. The Police responded with 178. Prince Victor getting 7 wickets for 40 and His Highness 3 for 11 runs. The second game was against the Post Office which was won by 3 wickets and 125 runs. The Post Office registered 178 and Woodlands knocked up 303 for 8 wickets. S. Moorkerjee getting 100 and B. Moorkerjee 95. The third was against the High Court C. C., H. L. Simms, of Sussex fame, assisted the Cooch Behar team. It was a low scoring game and resulted in a win for Woodlands by one wicket and 26 runs. The High Court totalled 122 and Woodlands 138. Simms took 6 wickets for 43 runs.

BOMBAY HUNT.

SPLENDID WORK BY THE PACK.

The meet being at Chackla yesterday the greater part of the field jogged out behind the pack, past Sahar Hill and round to Chackla by the road.

A field of 40 were out, including three ladies.

The Master took the pack to draw the Grange bunds, and before long a jack was put up, which hounds did not follow very fast to begin with. Taking a line round Chackla he crossed the Andheri Road, and sped across the Marole Valley. The pack by now had got better scent, and were tearing along with a fine chorus of melody. The quarry now made for the Mangoe Tope, and breasted the hill at its steepest part. The pack were by now going very strong and forced him out without any loss of time into the grasslands over which they hustled him at a fine pace until they reached the rocky hill at the end of the range.

Here the jack took to twisting in and out of the thick undergrowth and up and down the sides of the valley, which made very insecure foothold to the horses. The field eventually stood still, and every member of the field must have seen the jack pass within a yard or two several times. He appeared very fresh, but hounds stuck to him with great keenness making the valley ring with their deep music, until at last they closed him in among some high rocks, and killed.

It was by now 8-30 and a long distance from home, being about three miles beyond the Andheri Road and the run having lasted over an hour, the pack were taken home.

Thursday's meet will be at the Kennels.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE IN THE PORT.

The Port Officer, Bombay, notifies that artillery practice will be carried out from middle ground on the following dates in February:—3rd, 5th, (night), 7th, (night) 9th, 13th and 14th. Range D. will be on those days.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

GARRISON INTER-COMPANY TOURNAMENT.

"G" COMPANY SHERWOOD FORESTERS (3) BEAT 52ND COMPANY R. G. A. (0).

The second round of the Garrison Tournament commenced last evening when "G" Company, Sherwoods, defeated the 52nd Company R. G. A. by 3 goals to nil. The game was more keenly contested than the final result indicates, but the "G" Company was decidedly the better team on the day's play.

From the opening bully both goals were visited in turn, but the forwards had not found their mark and goals were missed which might have been easily turned to account. The Sherwoods were the first to settle down and after pressing hard for a few minutes Bastow scored the first goal by beating the R. G. A. goal-keeper who had to leave his goal to clear. The Gunners then carried play into the Foresters' "25," Lt. Johnstone failing to take advantage of scoring with an open goal before him. Up and down play again followed but both sides were defending well. The Sherwoods, however, managed to record another goal before the close of the half period, Peach scoring from a somewhat difficult angle.

Crossing over the Gunners set the pace and were successful in getting into their opponents' circle on several occasions, but were too slow to take advantage of their opportunities. Play then became fast with very little to choose between the teams. The Sherwoods, however, improved their position by Hallum adding a third goal for his side. The Sherwoods then held the upper hand until the close of play, but could not increase their goal average before the call of time.

To-morrow, Thursday, "E" (Cyclists) Company, B. V. R., meets "F" (Medical) Company on the Marine Lines ground when a close game might be expected.

B. Y. C HOCKEY CLUB.

FIXTURES, 1914.

Thurs. 29 Jan.—Parsee Hockey Club.
Satur. 31 Jan.—I. L. I. Hockey Club.
Sun. 1 February.—Sherwood Foresters Hockey Club.
Satur. 7 February.—G. I. P. Rly. Athletic Club.
Sun. 8 February.—Cyclists Hockey Club.
Satur. 14 February.—95th Russel's Infantry H. C.
Sun. 15 February.—Rangers H. C.
Wednes. 18 February.—Pioneers H. C.
Satur. 21 February.—Parsi Pioneers H. C.
Sun. 22 February.—I. L. I. H. C.
Satur. 28 February.—G. M. College H. C.
Sun. 1 March.—Cyclists H. C.
Thurs. 5 March.—95th Russel's Infantry H. C.
Satur. 7 March.—Pioneers H. C.
Sun. 8 March.—Sherwood Foresters H. C.
Wednes. 11 March.—Parsee Pioneers H. C.
Satur. 14 March.—G. I. P. Rly. Athletic Club.
Satur. 21 March.—I. L. I. H. C.

All the matches will commence at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the Esplanade Maidan Ground.

THE LATE BABA BHARATI.

Baba Premanad Bharati, the well-known Vaishnav preacher, died in Calcutta on Saturday afternoon. He was laid up with diabetic complications for nearly three weeks and the end came rather suddenly but peacefully. Born in 1857 in one of the oldest and premier families of Calcutta, highly educated in the Western literature as well as Indian Philosophies, he decided nearly twenty-five years ago to become a Sanyasi. In 1902, he made his first voyage westward. He visited England and America twice and stayed in Paris for some time and came into contact with many well-known thinkkers in the United States and Europe, among them being the late Count Tolstoy and Mr. Stead. He was Editor of the Magazine "Light of India" published in America and author of the book "Sri Krishna—the Lord of Love." About a year ago his article in the "Nineteenth Century," entitled "What King George could do for India," attracted considerable attention in London and was favourably commented upon by the English Press.

ZANZIBAR DESECRATION.

ARYA SAMAJY'S DISCLAIMER.

Regarding Reuter's telegram from Zanzibar of the 23rd instant about an alleged desecration of the idol of Shiva by two Indian youths belonging to the Arya Samaj, Mr. Kalyandas J. Desai, president of the Samaj, Bombay, sends a contradiction to the Press. He states he immediately wired to the Zanzibar Arya Samaj for facts and in reply he was informed that the youths did not belong to the Samaj. Mr. Kalyandas thinks this to be a malicious attempt to injure the reputation of the Samaj.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday the 28th January at 6 p.m., (S. T.).

The following papers will be read:—"Tibetan Salutations and a few thoughts suggested by them" by Shams-ul-ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Ph.D., and "Folklore of Savantvadi" by Mr. J. A. Saldanha, B.A., LL.B.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A POLICE OFFICER.

Inspector Mirza Mahomedally of the Criminal Investigation Department, met with a fatal accident at his residence in Mirza-Ali-Street, Mazagon, yesterday morning. The deceased on entering the lavatory in his house stumbled over the threshold and fell on his head, sustaining a fracture of the skull. He succumbed to his injuries at 1 p.m.

Mirza had served in the Police for [illegible]-two years and had officiated as [illegible]nt of the C.I.D. for some time. [illegible]ed the post of Protector of

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

OLD OFFENDER GETS NINE MONTHS.

The house of one Abdul Rahiman at Duncan Cross Lane was raided on Monday, at about midnight by a number of Excisemen, who found the accused in possession of few grains of cocaine. Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector T. W. Rele charged the accused with illicit possession of four grains of cocaine. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, as the accused had six previous convictions for possessing or selling cocaine.

ALLEGED CHEATING AND ABETMENT.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, sub-Inspector Sabaji charged on Rekabdas Fulchand with cheating and abetment in respect of gold ornaments valued at Rs. 1,600. Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, defended the accused.

The story for the prosecution was that in November last, the accused went into Commission Agency business in partnership with another person. A few days later Rekabdas Fulchand and his partner placed with one Veerbon Vanajee an order for gold ornaments valued at Rs. 1,600, which were brought for delivery to the accused's office on November 15, when Rekabdas requested his partner to carry the ornaments to his sister and brother-in-law, with a view to secure their approval.

At the same time the accused excused himself for a few minutes. Veerbon after waiting some time and finding neither of the accused had returned, reported the matter to the Police, who arrested Rekabdas in Beawar, but have not yet succeeded in arresting his partner.

Some evidence was recorded and further hearing was adjourned.

GHARRYWALLA'S COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Mr. C. Aldridge, an ex-Police Officer, appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by one Miyaji Fatoo, a gharrywalla.

The complainant's story was that on the night of the 9th instant, Mr. Aldridge's ayah engaged his hack victoria at Matharpakhady to bring the accused's children home whom she had taken out for a walk. The complainant drove the ayah and the children to Anjirwadi, where Mr. Aldridge lived, and was offered six annas as fare. The complainant refused to accept the amount and demanded nine annas as his legal fare. The ayah then alighted with the children and going in, complained to Mr. Aldridge. The latter came out with another gentleman and handed the complainant six annas. The gharrywalla then asked the accused for his name, whereupon the latter, losing his temper, struck him with a stick which he had in his hand, inflicting a cut on his face. The accused, the gharrywalla alleged, also dealt him two more severe blows.

Mr. Aldridge in his defence, denied the assault. His ayah stated that the fare was fixed, before starting, at six annas, but the complainant had driven them by a long, circuitous route and therefore demanded nine annas. On being refused what he demanded, the gharrywalla alighted from his seat and in doing so, fell down and struck his head against the shaft of the victoria, receiving injury on his face.

His Worship held that the complainant's story was exaggerated and discharged the accused.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Gulam Hussein Isaji, a shareholder in the Bombay and Hadjaz Steam Navigation Company, charged Ebrahim M. Jivanji and Usufali Alibhai Jivanji, partners in the firm of A. M. Jivanji and Company, the agents, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 22.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Payne, solicitor, defended the accused.

The complainant's case was that the accused charged the Company Rs. 212 for the stevedores' bill though Messrs. Hill Son and Thomas, the stevedores had charged only Rs. 190.

His Worship delivering his decision said the prosecution case was based on a bill which had been altered from Rs. 202 to Rs. 212. It appeared from the evidence that the bill was passed by the first accused for the agents and the second accused receipted it. Subsequently it was sent by the first accused to Hill Son and Thomas for the amount to be reduced to Rs. 190. His Worship remarked that there was no evidence against the first accused at all. With reference to the second accused, there was no evidence that he was aware of the alteration of the bill or that he altered it or was a party to it even taking the complaint's case at its highest. The case against the second accused was one of suspicion, only because he had been managing the affairs of A. M. Jivanji and Company. Nor had this accused caused any wrongful loss to the Company. His Worship was of opinion that it was quite undesirable and useless to commit the second accused to the Sessions Court on a charge of using a forged document as genuine. His Worship, discharging both the accused, remarked that the question as to whether the Agents' firm had to account for the sum or not was one for the Civil Court to decide.

BURNED-OUT OIL BOAT.

S. S. TWINGONE BROUGHT TO BOMBAY.

Yesterday morning s.s. Clan Cameron, of the Clan Line of steamers arrived in Bombay from Tuticorin, bringing with her the remains of the Burma Oil Company's oil steamer Twingone, which caught fire at anchor off the coast of Southern India on November 6, last, and, after some exciting experiences to the crew put into Tuticorin when it was found that she had sustained much damage. The story of the fire, which occurred whilst petrol was being discharged into a lighter and which spread so quickly that the Captain's wife, Mrs. Barrand had only just time to escape with a baby, while the Chief Engineer, the Second Engineer, the son of Captain Leverett, the Tuticorin Port Officer and Mrs. Barrand's three year old daughter lost their lives, has already been reported in detail.

A sailor's life is generally allowed to be a precarious one, but those who have the responsibility of sailing on oil ships take exceptional risks, and many oil companies pay their masters, officers and engineers enhanced wages, for it is never known whether a fire may occur in mid-ocean from spontaneous combustion or the slightest cause. The oil ship is as a rule made up of a large tank—in the case of the Twingone the tank's capacity was of 2,000 tons—in which the oil is stored in bulk. This tank occupies the space amidships, and, to lessen the danger of fire, the engines and funnel are usually placed well aft.

The Master of the Clan Cameron, Captain W. M. Christiansen, put an officer, an engineer and nine lascars on board the Twingone during the voyage from Tuticorin to Bombay and she has been taken to that part of the Harbour near the various repairing dockyards between Mazagon and Sewri so that expert opinion may be given as to whether she can be repaired or whether the damage will necessitate her sale for breaking up. The Twingone looks badly dismantled; her three masts have been burned out and little remains above board except her funnel. It was fortunate for the crew that the fire did not take place while the Twingone was at sea, for in the case of an oil-boat fire it is only an exceptionally lucky chance if the crew have time to lower the boats. The tank as a rule explodes as soon as the flames reach it, and, more usually than otherwise the crew are never seen again.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AND HEALING.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of 20th Feb. an article appeared under the heading "Hypnotism and Healing by Suggestion," in which the successful therapeutic action of Christian Science is appropriated by the writer to prove his theory of the value of hypnotism as a healing agent.

With equal right the "vagabond Jews, exorcists" of the first century of the Christian era might have claimed as proofs of their theories the works of the Prophet of Nazareth and the "signs following" of His students, for Christian Science and hypnotism are exactly as far apart as the teachings of the Founder of Christianity were from those of the sons of Sceva. Hypnotism has been practised under various guises and names by a long line of magicians, diviners, sorcerers, necromancers etc., and when it is considered that it is easier to utilize it for evil than for good, there is little room to wonder why the Bible, on which Christian Science is entirely based, has warned mankind so insistently and generally against it.

With the parables of the Kingdom divided against itself, the bad tree which could not bring forth good fruit and many others of a similar nature, Jesus Christ drew a clearly defined line between the workings of the human mind and the Christ healing, and the same test applies to-day as in His time to determine what is the legitimate means of healing for the human race. In hypnotism the patient surrenders his mind to the operation of another and puts himself in a position to accept any suggestion, either evil or good, that may be given him: thus he loses his individuality to some extent, and even if restored to health, the result is merely temporary for his condition is based on the belief in what another has suggested to him, and he is thus no more able to cope with any inharmonious conditions in the future than in the past.

This is very far removed from Christian Science healing which is based on an understanding of the relationship of man to his Maker and is described by Mrs. Eddy in her book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. X1) in the following words:—"The physical healing of Christian Science results now, as in Jesus' time, from the operation of divine Principle, before which sin and disease lose their reality in human consciousness and disappear as naturally and as necessarily as darkness gives place to light and sin to reformation. Now, as then, these mighty works are not supernatural but supremely natural."

Restored to health in this manner, man's welfare is based on eternal Truth and the understanding gained renders him "every whit whole, makes him independent of human intervention, and capable of working out his own salvation."

Christian Science so clearly exposes the danger of all mesmerism, hypnotism etc., and is so opposed to anything that savours of it that it is important, in view of the wide interest Christian Science is awakening in the world to-day and the vast blessings it is bringing to mankind in the way of improved health and morals, that neither ignorance nor malintention should be permitted to try and confuse them.

Yours etc.,
H. W. CARR.

Christian Science Publication Committee for India 22, Ezra Mansions, Calcutta.
Jan. 25.

SUICIDE OF A CRIMINAL.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest at the morgue yesterday on the dead body of Bhawanishunker Meghji, the Hindu who died on Monday by throwing himself out of a window on the second floor of the Aryan Hotel at Crawford Market. The circumstances under which the deceased met with his death have already been reported. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.



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PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Standard Bank, Ordinary General Meeting, Dadi Building, Churchgate Street, 4.
Meeting of the Standing Committee, 4-10.

THURSDAY, January, 29.

Meet, Bombay Hunt at the Kennels at Daybreak.
Ex-Soldiers', Mutual Aid Society, Dance in the Town Hall.

SATURDAY January 31.

Bombay 7th Extra Meeting. First race starts at 3-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.
The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.
The Gaiety "La Scala" theatre 6-30 p.m. and 7-45 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45; 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.).

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

ROSE—PAIN.—On the 26th January 1914, at the Bowen Memorial (M. E.) Church by the Rev. A. N. Warner, Ernest H. Rose to Mabel, third daughter of the late Mr. Chas. J. Pain.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, Jan. 28.

SANITARY PROBLEMS III.

The Sanitary Conference closed to all intents and purposes on Saturday, though, a large number of the delegates went away for a two days' trip to Benares and Allahabad, to see the schemes of sanitation at the former town and to look at the arrangements for managing pilgrims at the latter, and there was a meeting yesterday to pass resolutions. But trips such as those to Benares and Allahabad tend inevitably to degenerate into picnics,—and meetings to pass resolutions tend to become the most futile of all futilities. On Friday and Saturday, however, there were some discussions of an interesting character. The first of these was the paper by Mr. Orr, of the Bombay Improvement Trust, on his pet subject of light and ventilation in connection with sanitary improvement. Mr. Orr is nothing if not painstaking: he has worked up the subject of the amount of ventilation and light which should be allowed round houses as nobody else in India has done; and he presented his case for building byelaws in every town or city to provide for this in a very impressive manner. But, as was remarked by Mr. Kent in the discussion, he is apt to be difficult to understand; his descriptions are so carefully worded as to be almost impossible to follow for a layman. They remind one of Macaulay' parson who explained "what seems most plain so clearly that it seems perplexed." But what Mr. Orr really wants, is that every building should have an open space at the back, and on every side where there are windows, at least half as wide as the building is high. With this the Conference was in emphatic agreement. Some speakers saw difficulties; some did not see how it would apply to the buildings, built with chowks or courtyards as found in North India. But the idea was accepted as one of the best means of fighting the rapid increase of tuberculosis.

Another matter discussed, but without much conclusion, was the question of the filtration of water supplies. This is a question of perennial interest and importance in India, where the water supply of most cities is drawn from rivers or other sources full of clay and silt during a good part of the year. The sand filters of Europe are little good; they become clogged almost before they begin to work. If the size of the sand is increased, the filtration is very imperfect, and mechanical filters,—vaunted some years ago as having solved the question,—give by no means a uniformly satisfactory result. The results obtained in experiments made at Guindy, near Madras, are very inconclusive, and the opinion seems to be growing that sedimentation of the water with a coagulant like alumino-ferric, and then filtration through sand, as a final measure, will be the process of the future. In the meantime Indian town water-supply is by no means satisfactory, and perhaps the most noticeable part of the discussion was the announcement that the Government of India are going to devote no less than one and a half lakhs of rupees to large-scale experiments in all possible methods of water purification, at Benares. If well spent, this ought to put us in a position to know how to deal with the very important problem of the supply of good, clear, pure water to towns from the available sources in India.

A disappointing discussion took place on plague on the basis of four papers. Two by Captain Kunhardt were as to what can be done in the "off season" to prevent a further attack of plague in villages. One by Colonel Browning Smith was as to the best means of getting rid of rats in villages and towns. And the last, by Major Liston, was on the method of dealing with rats and fleas, as possible sources of plague in ships and godowns, with hydrocyanic or prussic acid. All agreed that fighting plague nowadays resolves itself into fighting rats and rat fleas. Major Liston kills them where he can by poisonous gas, and the gas he proposes, while being equally effective, is much less objection able than any proposed for a similar purpose. Major Marjoribanks pointed out the limitations of Major Liston's method, and its dangers. But perhaps the most notable feature of the discusssion was the pessimistic attitude taken by Colonel Browning Smith regarding the future of plague in India. Most of the medical men think the high water mark of plague is past, and the disease disappearing. Not so Colonel Smith. He has perhaps more experience than any one else in India, and he certainly suggested that a sudden revival is not at all unlikely when towns will be attacked worse than ever has been the case since plague appeared in 1896. Let us hope that he is wrong. Captain Kunhardt's papers were remarkable. He seems to have proved that, in villages at any rate, plague dies out each year, and if it occurs a second year it is due to re-infection from a big centre. In the Poona district, Poona itself appears to be the centre, and it spreads definitely along railways and roads. It is hence carried by persons or by articles like grain which are carried by road or rail. If you make a campaign against rats at the end of an epidemic, you will,—if we understand Captain Kunhardt rightly,—have a chance of preventing its recurrence. But it is evident that the complete understanding of plague is not yet.

We have only touched in our articles on some of the most important matters considered at the Conference. Whether it has justified its enormous cost is perhaps a question. But if has given a stimulus to the new sanitary movement in India. The doctors, the engineers, the administrators, and the laymen will leave Lucknow, we think, with a feeling that the situation demands every effort,—and success should follow in the attack on the terrible conditions in India as regards preventable disease at present.

THE COLOUR BAR IN THE POLICE.

Mr. H. F. W. Gillman, I.C.S., Inspector-General of Police, Madras, is reported to have stated in his evidence before the Public Services Commission on Monday that he was in favour of retaining "the colour bar" for the Police examination in London, adding subsequently, in reply to a question by Mr. Chaubal, that there was an apprehension on the part of European police officers that if the colour bar were removed "too many Indians might get in." The frankness of Mr. Gillman's explanation is unquestionable, but it is significant of the race prejudice that still prevails to quite an extraordinary degree in even the highest official quarters in regard to the larger admission of Indians into t public services. The other day in Calcutta, Mr. Hughes-Buller, the head o the Bengal Police, made a pronouncement of the same character. He declared that he saw no reason why th superior Police service should be thrown open to Indians, forgetting that the eligibility of Indians for even the highest public appointments was no longer an open question. This is Mr. Hughes-Buller's eloquent recognition of the devotion with which Indian members of the Police are serving the State, a fact to which Lord Carmichael drew pointed attention the other day!

In considering Mr. Gillman's proposal to retain the colour bar, it is necessary to explain that every candidate for the examination in London must be a British subject of European descent, and parents are warned that European descent w be regarded as essential. This regulation is worth quoting in full.

In order to prevent disappointment, in cases of doubt where there have been some admixture of non-European blood, an application should be made to the Secretary of State for India in Council for a decision as to the candidate's eligibility to compete at the examination. In the absence of such a decision, the fact that a candidate has been admitted to the examination will give him no claim to an appointment should it be discovered afterwards that he is not of European descent.

This is the colour bar in full working, for the effect of the above regulation debars not only all Indians from the examination, but also all Anglo-Indians and Eurasians whose skins,—it is best to be plain,—happen to have a suspicion of "colour." It is unnecessary [illegible] characterise a regulation of this [illegible] an examination for a civil de[illegible] the Government as altogeth[illegible] at the present day. The argument advanced that Indians are not good disciplinarians may be very reasonably and pertinently met by the reply that Indians have hitherto had no chance of enforcing discipline. The attitude of European officers against the admission of Indians into the higher grades, however, is so stubborn that we fear Mr. R. Clark, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, might fairly be taken to represent the views of the bulk of his colleagues in his statement that "wherever discipline is enforced there are always European officers," and, "it is the European officer who tightens it up wherever there is slackness." An Indian officer, Mr. Sen-Gupta, a Deputy Superintendent, remarked as to this that "he had no difficulty personally in maintaining discipline. It was true he had European officers with him, but they were under his orders." Mr. Sen-Gupta, it may be mentioned, was recently deputed by the Government of Bengal to Scotland Yard for training and is said to possess the detective faculty, a qualification not, we are often told, very conspicuous among the officers of the Indian Police. Considering, moreover, that the unrest is alleged to be the greatest police problem, in Bengal at least, it is certainly reasonable to expect that the personnel of the higher Police service should not be wanting in a strong Indian element; for, given the required education and training, there is no doubt that the Indian will make as good a Police officer in the superior as in the subordinate grades.

DAY BY DAY.

The Bombay Command.

We understand that Colonel G. V. Kemball, R.F.A., C.B., D.S.O., has been appointed from Home to a Brigade Command in India. It may be taken as settled that he will succeed Brigadier-General Gorringe in command of the Bombay Brigade. It will be recalled that Brigadier-General Gorringe has been transferred to Rawalpindi in succession to General Cox. Colonel Kemball was Director of Movements and Quartering at Headquarters for five years until March of last year. He has seen a great deal of active service in India and West Africa commencing with the Afghan Campaign of 1878-79. He took part in the operations in Chitral in 1895 and was mentioned in Despatches and received the Brevet rank of Major for his services. He was also engaged in the Tochi Campaign in 1897 and was again mentioned in Despatches. He served with the Kaduna Expedition in Nigeria in 1900 and was in command of the operations against the forces of Bida and Kontagora in West Africa in 1901 when he earned his D. S. O. He was again in command in the Kano-Sokoto Campaign in 1903 and was made a C. B. for his services on that occasion.

The "Unexpected" in Eastern Bengal.

"The Englishman" has been quite astounded by the happening of what it calls "the unexpected" in Eastern Bengal,—that is to say the striking demonstrations of friendliness with which the troops engaged on the Dacca Manoeuvres have been received by the people. It need not have been, nor need the Bengali press have worked itself up into such a fever of apprehension about the matter in anticipation. For both ought to have remembered what happened in Midnapore. At a time when Midnapore was alleged to be a hotbed of sedition the Gordon Highlanders were sent on a march through the District to overawe the people. The people declined to be regarded as seditious or to be overawed. They turned out in crowds and received the kilted lads with an enthusiasm that their "ain folk at home" could not have surpassed. There were cheers and triumphal arches, garden parties and addresses and a general feting of the soldiers. The same thing has happened on a much larger scale in Eastern Bengal. According to "The Englishman" even district officers began to be afraid that the people would flee in panic but,—to quote our Calcutta Contemporary,—

> The regiments on the march were welcomed everywhere in a manner expressive of the greatest delight. Even small villages put up triumphal arches for the troops to march through. Deputations waited upon Colonels and presented addresses. Oranges and cigarettes and other gifts were pressed upon the soldiers. Everywhere on the route there were such demonstrations of joy as one would associate with a patriotic people rejoicing with an army that has returned from war.

The Embarassed Highlander.

The same journal tells an amusing story about a Highlander of the Black Watch, which if not true (and it may be) is at any rate *ben trovato*. This gallant private was out for a stroll when he

> Suddenly found himself surrounded by a score of respectable people, who put garlands round his neck and insisted on his inspecting with them all the local institutions. He was finally taken to the school and implored to make a speech. We do not think that in the whole history of that gallant regiment any private of the Black Watch has ever found himself in such a predicament. The private, however, as was to be expected rose to the occasion. He pointed out some minor defects [illegible] ventilation and so on, but said that on the [illegible] he was greatly pleased with what he had [illegible] and would have much satisfaction in [illegible] favourable report.

[illegible] every soldier, adds "The Englishman" has some story to tell of the good will of the people.

Bengali Regiments.

What is perhaps most striking,—but not altogether astonishing to anyone who knows the people of Eastern Bengal as they really are, and not as reports of dacoities and assassinations would represent them to be,— is the lively and practical interest taken by the people in the operations themselves. All the people in Dacca and its vicinity have abandoned their ordinary vocations in order to flock round the camp and watch with patience and curiosity the military routine. The manoeuvres themselves have been impeded by the crowds of spectators that follow the troops and occupy every point of vantage. Commanding officers, have sometimes had to abandon deployments and attacks because of the number of people who got in the way. Such a thing has not been heard of in India before. The artillery practice with live shell, which it was thought might frighten people, has only attracted more spectators than ever, and officers have to answer hundreds of questions with regard to fuses, gun-laying, and so on. "The Englishman" thinks that the martial ardour thus aroused must find expression in some way, and anticipates a demand that Bengali regiments should be raised. And why not?

Lord Denman.

Lord Denman, who, it is announced, is about to resign the Governor-Generalship of the Australian Commonwealth owing to ill-health, has served hardly two years in that exalted post. That he has done so successfully appears evident from the tributes which, Reuter tells us, are paid to him by newspapers and politicians of all parties. This is the more notable, inasmuch as Lord Denman is quite a young man,—he is not yet 40,—who went to Australia practically barren of any important experience in political or any sort of public affairs. He was educated at Sandhurst and served in the South African War in command of a squadron of Imperial Yeomanry. He was a Lord-in-Waiting to King Edward, and was afterwards Captain of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, and deputy-speaker of the House of Lords. Lord Denman came to his title by a somewhat circuitous route, being a great grandson of the first Baron,—the famous Lord Chief Justice, who, as Solicitor-General, defended Queen Caroline,—and a great-nephew of the second Baron, whom he succeeded in 1894.

The Consolidating Bill.

The work of drafting the projected Consolidating Bill at the India Office has suffered an unfortunate interruption by the death of Sir John Macpherson. The work has been steadily proceeded with since its commencement some six or seven months ago, and Sir John and Mr. Wigley were expecting to complete it by the end of February. This hope, however, writes a London correspondent, may not now be fulfilled as Mr. Wigley is left single-handed, apart from the general assistance and supervision given by Sir Courtenay Ilbert. The draft will, of course, be sent to the Government of India, but it is hoped that the Bill may be introduced by about the middle of the year, and thus be given a chance of passing into law before the close of next session. It is recognised that to this end the non-controversial character of the measure must be steadily maintained, and that consequently the Secretary of State must refrain from proposing any material change in the law himself or accepting such change when the Bill is before Parliament. The alterations Lord Crewe wishes to make in the constitution of the India Council will, therefore, be embodied in a separate measure to be introduced either before or after the Consolidating Bill.

Boy Scouts at Government House.

Yesterday afternoon the two patrols which go to make up the Bombay contingent of Boy Scouts were entertained by Lord and Lady Willingdon at Government House. They mustered in full uniform, and under the command of Scoutmaster Lawrence, marched to Government House, when from the large boys to the small boys, and there are many of them exceedingly small boys, with hearts stout in the inverse ratio, enjoyed the many good things which appeal to every healthy boy's mind, and the enjoyment of which is not debarred by Scout law or Scout honour. After spending a most enjoyable afternoon the Scouts, before returning to the Fort gave three cheers for Their Excellencies.

The Students' Brotherhood.

The Students' Brotherhood of Bombay have just issued their programme of weekly classes, public lectures, social gatherings, at homes, etc., for the First Session (January-April). It is an exceptionally interesting one. The address of Mr. Justice Beaman on Sunday next on "Seed Capsules of Thought" should attract a large audience. Among other lecturers before the Brotherhood during the Session will be the Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill, Sir Alfred Hopkinson, and Prof. G. Anderson. the last of whom will speak on "Oxford and its Ideals." The Hon'ble Mr. Pattani and Mrs. Pattani will be "At Home" to the members of the Brotherhood on March 14th.

SOUTH AFRICAN ENQUIRY.

NO INDIAN WITNESSES ATTEND.

JUDGE SOLOMON'S REMARKS.

"MOST UNSATISFACTORY POSITION."

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

PREPARED TO MEET ALLEGATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Jan. 26.

At a mass meeting of Indians addressed by Mr. Gandhi and other Indian leaders it was decided to endorse the provisional agreement reached between Mr. Gandhi and the Government.

The Indian Grievances' Committee has opened its sittings here. The Union Government alone is represented by counsel. There was a fair attendance of Indians but none of the leaders were there. No Indian witnesses were forthcoming.

Judge Solomon said that the position was most unsatisfactory. Indians' allegations of ill-treatment fell to the ground unless they supported them with evidence. The Commission asked to be notified of specific allegations, but none had been received.

Mr. Charles de Villiers, representing Government, informed Sir William Solomon that the Government was not prepared to adduce evidence regarding allegations but was prepared to meet the allegations of ill-treatment made in evidence. Government had not communicatd with the Indians except through Mr. Gandhi.

Sir William remarked that they did not know how far Mr. Gandhi represented the Indians.

Mr. de Villiers continuing, stated that Government would give evidence regarding allegations of the use of unnecessary force in repressing disturbances.

Sir William: "There again the evidence of Indians is important, as they make charges against Government officials. If they do not bring evidence, it will be most difficult to investigate, as the Commission has no power to summon witnesses."

Mr. de Villiers, replying to Sir William, stated that the Government's attitude concerning general grievances was contained in a Blue Book of correspondence which it was proposed to put in at a later stage.

Evidence was adduced regarding the Mount Edgcombe affray.

The evidence was similar to that given at the Magisterial enquiry and there were no fresh points.

Sir Benjamin Robertson was present throughout the proceedings, listening to statements, on behalf of the Indian Government.

After the Mount Edgcombe evidence had been heard, the sitting was adjourned.

The Commission appointed to enquire into Indian grievances consists of Sir William Solomon, Mr. Esselen, K. C., and Colonel Wylie, of Natal.

The terms of reference of the Commission of Enquiry are:

(1) To enquire into and report on the disturbances in connection with the strike of Indians, the causes and circumstances leading to the strike disturbances, the amount of force used for the suppression of the strike, the necessity for the use of such force and as to any acts of violence alleged to have been committed upon prisoners sentenced in connection with the strike.

(2) To make recommendations in respect of any of the above matters.

AGREEMENT UNANIMOUSLY ENDORSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 27.

Mr. Gokhale has received the following cablegram from Mr. Gandhi, dated Durban the 26th:—Indian Mass meetings at Durban, Pretoria, Johannesburg and other centres have unanimously endorsed the agreement.

REVD. ANDREWS PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 27.

The Rev. Andrews, who was to have gone to England from South Africa to see his mother, who had been ailing for some time, has received the sad news of her death. He intends proceeding to England as previously arranged.

SKIRMISH WITH NATIVES IN IN NAIROBI.

LT. BENTICK SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NAIROBI, Jan. 27.

A convoy of the King's African Rifles had a skirmish at Bertulla with a section of the Merahar tribes. Lieutenant Bentinck was dangerously wounded and three native soldiers seriously wounded.

ALBANIAN SETTLEMENT.

POWERS' UNANIMITY TO BE RESPECTED.

DRAFT PREPARED BY BRITAIN.

FINANCIAL AID PROBABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Reuter understands that the British Government has drafted a communication for presentation at Constantinople and Athens on behalf of the Powers in a form making it clear that the unanimous decision of the Powers must be respected.

The date originally fixed for the evacuation of Albanian Epirus having passed, no fresh date has been proposed, but the draft suggests that the withdrawal be as quick as possible.

Reuter learns that the question of the Powers guaranteeing the Albanian loan is still unsettled. Britain and some other Powers have signified their willingness provided all participate, and under certain conditions connected with the expenditure of the money.

COAL STRIKE FIZZLES OUT.

NO DEARTH OF FREE LABOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.

There are signs of an early collapse of the coal-strike. A number of malcontents have resumed work and free labourers are maintaining an almost normal supply.

OFFER OF MEDIATION BY SIR GEORGE ASKWITH.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Sir George Askwith has offered mediation in the coal strike. The men will hold a mass meeting to-day to consider the proposal. The strikers have decided to grant permits to men to convey coal to hospitals provided a member of the Union supervises the delivery.

Coal porters and carmen in London had struck to be paid an extra penny per ton.

BUILDERS' STRIKE.

25,000 MEN TO BE IDLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

In reply to the lock-out declared by the London master-builders, the unions have decided to call out all members of fifteen other unions now working on jobs where the lock-out took effect. This means rendering about 25,000 men idle.

It is estimated that already 20,000 building workers have struck.

The building workers' strike is owing to a dispute with the masters about the employment of non-Unionists.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRIKE.

SENTENCE ON LABOUR LEADER REMITTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, Jan. 27.

The sentence on the Labour leader, Mr. Creswell has been remitted, the Government not wanting to deprive the Labourites of one of their principal mouthpieces in the House of Assembly during the discussion of Labour troubles at the forthcoming reopening of the Parliament.

LATER.

The South African Government has released the labour leader Cresswell, who was sentenced to one month's imprisonment without hard labour and a fine of twenty pounds for publishing a pamphlet likely to excite ill-feeling, and to a fine of ten pounds for attempting to induce men to refrain from working.

SOUTH AFRICAN FUND.

CONCERT IN CAXTON HALL IN AID OF SUFFERING INDIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

There was a considerable attendance of Europeans and Indians at the concert in Caxton Hall in aid of the fund for the Indians in South Africa. A lantern demonstration was given representing the Indians in South Africa, portraits being shown of Lord Ampthill, Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Polak and others. The financial result of the concert was apparently gratifying.

FATAL EXPLOSION ON A LINER.

BURSTING OF GAS CYLINDER.

THREE KILLED AND EIGHT INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27.

An iron cylinder containing compressed gas exploded in the engine room of the Mauretania which was being repaired in the graving dock. Three fitters were killed and eight injured.

The explosion was deafening and the victims were blown to pieces. The woodwork of the ship caught fire but was speedily extinguished.

ATLANTIC RATE WAR.

ALL-ROUND REDUCTION OF EMIGRANT RATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The Atlantic rate war has begun.

The Cunard, American and White Star lines have announced the reduction of emigrant rates to meet equivalent reductions made by the Hamburg-Amerika line.

The Hamburg-Amerika Company's dividend for 1913 was 10 per cent. 2¼ millions were allotted to the reserve, insurance and emergency account.

ANOTHER AVIATION FATALITY

MR. GIBBS KILLED.

(REUTER'S-TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Mr. Gibbs, the airman, was killed yesterday while flying over Salisbury Plain.

Mr. Gibbs is the second victim of aviation in 1914, the first being Mr. G. Lee Temple, whose death while attempting to "loop the loop" was reported yesterday. The number of fatal accidents was less in 1913 than in 1912, although five times as much flying took place. The following proved fatal in 1913:—

January 13, L.F. Macdonald and H. England (passenger), Vickers biplane, drowned in Thames off Purfleet, Kent.

March 5, G. W. England, Bristol monoplane, Salisbury Plain.

April 21, Paymaster E. R. Berne, R. N., Eastchurch (hit by propeller.)

April 28, Lieutenant L. C. Rogers Harrison, Cody biplane, Farnborough.

May 27, Lieutenant Desmond L. Arthur, "B. L." (265) biplane, Montrose, Scotland.

June 13, Lieutenant J. R. B. Kennedy, R. N. (passenger with C. Gordon Bell), Marvin Handasyde monoplane, Brooklands.

June 29, R. N. Wight, Avro biplane, Burnt, though unhurt by fall, at Shoreham.

July 17, Major A. W. Hewetson, R. A., Bristol monoplane, Larkhill.

August 7, Samuel Franklin Cody and W.H.B. Evans (passenger), Cody biplane, Salisbury Plain.

October 3, Major G. C. Merrick, D.S.O., Short biplane, Up. Aoon Wilts.

October 12, E. W. Cheeseman, Paterson biplane, Kimberley, South Africa.

December 4, Captain G. V. Wildman-Lushington, R. M. A., Maurice Farman biplane, Eastchurch.

MRS. BESANT'S ALLEGED "CONTEMPT."

BENGALI PRESS ON MADRAS PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

Referring to the application pending in the Madras High Court to commit Mrs. Besant for alleged contempt of court, the Indian papers in Bengal have made an earnest appeal to Madras leaders to bring about a settlement.

The "Patrika" says: "After all, what will be gained by sending Mrs. Besant to jail? We do not see eye to eye with her in all that she says or does. But the fact remains that she has served India, which is not her motherland, for the last twenty years. She has made mistakes, but her work for India has always been unselfish. Now in her old age if she be sent to prison, will that redound to the credit of Indians and will not that stop all good work in which she is engaged for the uplifting of India?

The "Bengalee" says: "Having regard to Mrs. Besant's past services in the cause of education and in the interpretation of Eastern thought to the West, we can have no sympathy with those who desire to see her sent to jail. She is now sixty-six years of age and is undoubtedly one of the most talented and cultured ladies of the present times. It will be an ill return for her past services and present work to send her to prison."

MRS. BESANT'S PRIVY COUNCIL APPEAL.

STAY OF EXECUTION GRANTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has granted the application of Mrs. Besant for stay of execution of the judgment of the Supreme (sic) Court of Madras ordering the restoration to Naranayiah of his two sons, whose education she had undertaken.

A large and influential meeting of the Mahomedans of Porbandar was held in the Madrassa Hall to express thanks to the Turkish Government for appointing Hajee Ahmad Consul at Rangoon.

THE IRISH PROBLEM

AN O'BRIENITE SUGGESTION.

SUGGESTED CONVENTION ON S. AFRICAN MODEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The "Daily Express" prints a letter from Mr. Sheehan, M.P. (O'Brienite), purporting to have been endorsed by Mr. O'Brien, urging the creation of a Convention on the South African model to settle the Irish question, and affirming that the Protestants in Ulster would never stand alone in their resistance to "Molly Maguirism." The letter recommends that the representatives of Ulster in the Imperial Parliament shall have suspensive veto on Irish legislation, until such legislation has been sanctioned by the House of Commons. Further, that Ulster shall have sixty representatives out of 164 in the Irish House of Commons and the power of appointing magistrates and other officials in North-East Ulster.

"TALK OF CIVIL WAR—A PARTY DEVICE."

Mr. Birrell, speaking at Bristol, said the talk of a civil war in Ireland was a party device. He commended Mr. Redmond's temperate speech recently and said that if the Conservatives came into power they would introduce measure only colourably different from the Liberal measure.

CORK CITY BY-ELECTION.

NO CONTEST BY NATIONALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The Nationalists have decided not to contest the Cork City seat rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. William O'Brien. The O-Brienites are jubilant.

Mr. William O'Brien resigned his seat in the House of Commons and sought re-election owing to the result of the municipal elections, which the Redmondites asserted showed that he had lost the confidence of the electors.

REORGANISATION OF REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF HUNDRED DISTRICT OFFICERS EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The War Office is arranging the reorganisation of the Remount Department with a number of district remount officers on a salary of £250 with travelling expenses. At least one hundred appointments are expected to be made in April.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Two millions sterling Bengal-Nagpur Railway four per cent. Debentures, issued at 97½ per cent., were subscribed in 2½ hours.

INDIAN DERBY.

VICEROY'S CUP FOR COUNTRYBREDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

Lord Hardinge is giving a £50 cup annually in connection with the scheme for establishing races to encourage countrybreds. The first meeting is to be held next season with Rs. 5,500, added money, for the principal race which will be known as the Indian Derby. There is also to be a handicap for runners-up in the big race and races for horses born of Arab and countrybred sires.

HOUSE SEARCHES NEAR CALCUTTA.

FIVE ARRESTS REPORTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

A combined force of Calcutta and Bengal police raided several houses at Barnagore this morning. The searches are reported to be in connection with a conspiracy for committing political crime. Five Bengalis were subsequently arrested at Barnagore and Calcutta. The case is said to be closely connected with the Rajabazar bomb case and the Sova Bazaar murder. It is stated that implements for making guns and ammunition were seized in Barnagore. The names of the arrested persons have not been disclosed.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE BALL.

Thanks to the courtesy of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club's Committee in changing the date of their dance, the Government House Ball is to take place on the 23rd February, and the Establishment Reception on the following night, the 24th February.

ITALIAN GUNBOAT IN BOMBAY.

SEBASTIANO CABOTO'S MAIDEN VOYAGE.

SHANGHAI HER DESTINATION.

(Specially written for "The Chronicle.")

R. N. Sebastiano Caboto, the Italian gunboat which is at present visiting Bombay—and is anchored off the Apollo Bunder—on her maiden voyage the destination of which is Chinese waters, is of special interest to English persons, inasmuch as she is called after that hardy Italian merchant adventurer, who, in the reign of Henry VII, made England the country of his adoption and became a pioneer of the British Navy. Sebastian Cabot settled down in Bristol and it is a well-known historical fact that before Christopher Columbus landed in the Island of the Carribean Sea, Cabot had discovered Labrador in the course of an expedition in which the otherwise parsimonious English King financed him.

Cabot was a native of Palermo and it was in a private ship-building yard of this Sicilian port that the R. N. Sebastiano Caboto was built, named after the famous discoverer and launched in July of last year. The letters "R. N." before her name are equivalent to the "H. M. S." which designates British men o' war and stand for *Regia Nave* or *anglice* Royal Navy. In spite of the fact that this little fighting unit is only seven months old she is built with two masts rigged in a fashion foreign to the British idea, so that she can sail as well as steam, and the nearest British Naval vessels to which one can compare her are the almost obsolete sloops, which have been relegated to police work in the Persian Gulf. Only 800 tons in burden she is quite small compared with the Steam Yacht, and were it not for her dark grey paint affected by warships and the glint on the brass-work of her guns one would pass her by as a peaceful craft.

MEANT FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The Commander of the Sebastiano Caboto is Captain Antonio Foschini and she carries a complement of four officers, a Chief Engineer, a Surgeon and a ship's company of 120 men. She was originally intended for South American waters where her work would have been to safeguard the interests of the many Italians who have emigrated to the Republics of South America and strange to say she was to have sailed for the Rio de la Plata and other parts of the world which Sebastian Cabot first visited and renamed. The Italian Government, however, changed their plans, and the Sebastiano Caboto is now proceeding to Shanghai to join the Italian warships at that port in the work of looking after the interests of the Italian community in that cosmopolitan port. The gunboat has made a leisurely maiden trip calling at all ports of importance on the way, and she reached Bombay on Monday having come from Karachi where she took in coal. Had her voyage been made a year or so ago, her passage between Italy and Aden would hardly have been so uneventful as it appears to have been.

A "Chronicle" representative who went on board the Sebastiano Caboto yesterday had some difficulty in making himself understood, as he was greeted first in Italian and then in French, but an Italian gentleman, resident in Bombay, who happened to be on board, came to the rescue and kindly acted as interpreter. The ship is beautifully fitted and kept spotlessly trim from engine room to bridge. She carries six 66 millimetre guns and four quick-firing guns of lighter calibre. She is evidently not built for offensive purposes but is admirably adapted to the work of policing the seas. She has a steam pinnace, two double-ender rowing boats and life-boats, and her sailors, whose uniform is as plain and business-like as those of the British blue-jackets, are a smart and healthy looking company of men who yesterday afternoon showed that they could handle their oars with force and precision. The gun-boat is fitted with all modern appliances and carries a wireless installation of the most up-to-date type.

CONSUL ENTERTAINED.

An interesting feature on board is a beautiful bronze tablet executed in bas-relief and affixed to a partition amidships, which was presented by the ladies of Palermo on the occasion of the successful launching of the ship. It represents Sebastian Cabot in the foreground looking out over the sea, with the draped female figure of Italia behind him inspiring him to gain maritime glory for his land. In the back-ground are the bay and cliffs of Palermo. The bronze is highly artistic in design and has an explanatory superscription embossed in fancy letters. Yesterday Signor A. T. Gorio, the Italian Consul in Bombay, was entertained to lunch on board the Sebastiano Caboto by the Captain and officers, and, as the boat is remaining in the Harbour until Monday, the officers will be invited to the annual excursion which the Italian community in Bombay are in the custom of holding and which will take place on Sunday next.

The gun-boat, which can be easily distinguished by that prettiest of National flags the red, white and green-surmounted with the Royal Coat of Arms, flying from her stern will next call at Colombo and will also break her voyage at Singapore, before reaching Shanghai.

A compositor named Bishen Singh employed in the Government Central Press, Simla, died as a result of injuries sustained by a fall down a khud from a height of 50 feet.

Raja Kushal Pal Singh, who gave notice of a resolution to be moved in the Imperial Council, that cesses which are now borne by agriculturists should also be borne by non-agriculturists has withdrawn it.

SMART CAPTURE OF TRAIN THIEF.

ARMED WITH A SILVER DAGGER.

HIDDEN IN THE BATH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

IGATPURI, Jan. 27.

Guard Freeman, of Igatpuri, made a smart capture of an armed train-thief, on the 7 Down Calcutta Mail, on the 23rd instant.

Freeman who is working on Train Control at Nasik was returning from Igatpuri and as there were no second class compartments vacant, he got into an empty first class. After leaving Igatpuri he went into the lavatory and there saw a man crouched inside the large bath tub fitted in the carriage. As the man appeared to be asleep, and, as the lavatory windows were provided with stout iron bars, Freeman thought it would be quite sufficient to lock the lavatory door and wait till the train stopped at Deolali.

On re-entering the lavatory, at Deolali, however, the man was missing. Freeman noticed that one of the window-bars was bent and came to the conclusion that the thief must have thus effected his exit and had possibly concealed himself in the adjoining 2nd class compartment. Freemen immediately went to the 2nd class compartment woke up the passengers and asked whether any of their luggage was missing. Two passengers complained of having lost their handbags. The lamps were burning low in the compartment, but when the guard of the train turned his light under one of the seats, the thief was discovered there with the handbags. He was concealing himself with the bedding over-hanging from the berth.

The thief is a Gujerati Brahman and was dressed in European clothes of the best quality. A considerable amount of cash was discovered on his person, a bunch of keys calculated to open any bag or box, a pair of pliers and a beautiful silver mounted dagger. He is supposed to be the same thief that caused so much damage about nine or ten months ago. This is the second thief who has been caught by Freeman during the year.

NEGOTIATION OF GREEK LOAN.

TWENTY-MILLION STERLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

"La Liberte" states that M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, has negotiated with the French Government and big banks, a loan of twenty million sterling.

JAP CRUISER IN MEXICAN WATERS.

OFFICERS GO SIGHT-SEEING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The Captain and fourteen officers of the Japanese cruiser Idozamo, lying off Manzanilla, have arrived at Mexico City. They will return to their ship on the 30th instant, after visiting the places of interest.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN PORTUGAL.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN LISBON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

There have been disorders in Lisbon in connection with the Ministerial crisis.

A procession in support of the Government was attacked and dispersed, and revolver shots exchanged. A bomb exploded injuring ten others. Conflicts have also taken place in various quarters of the city.

Order has, however, now been restored and the cavalry are patrolling the main thoroughfares.

TRIBUTES TO LORD DENMAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Jan. 27.

The newspapers and politicians of all parties pay tributes to Lord Denman. His Lordship recently suffered severely from hay fever. He will leave Australia in June.

In a previous message Reuter announced that Lord Denman was about to resign the Governor-Generalship of Australia owing to ill-health.

Lord Denman has been Governor-General of Australia since 1911. He was formerly Lord in-Waiting to His Majesty, and was Deputy speaker of the House of Lords. He served in the South African War.

KARACHI STEAMER ON FIRE.

TWO COMPARTMENTS AFFECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The steamer Manchester-Engineer, from Karachi, has arrived at Port Said with the cargo in two compartments on fire. It is intended to discharge the cargo there.

U. P. FAMINE.

PUBLIC MEETING TO FORM FUND.

SIR J. MESTON ON SITUATION.

HALF A LAKH SUBSCRIBED FOR RELIEF.

(Associated Press.)
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 27.

A largely attended meeting was held this afternoon in the Mayo Hall to form the famine Relief Fund in these Provinces. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor presided and among those present were the Chief Justice Sir Henry Richards, the Lord Bishop of Lucknow, General Cowper, Dr. Sunderlal, Pandit Madan Mohan Malavyia and a number of Rajas, Nawabs and representatives of various districts.

Sir James Meston, in addressing the meeting, gave details of the famine conditions and contrasted them with those which prevailed in 1907.

His Honor pointed out that although there were no actual outward signs of famine as in former occasions, it was the duty of the Government to look into the future and correct any misleading appearances of the moment. The average shortage of crops was almost unexampled and in Bundelkaand the outturn would be barely one-fifth of the normal. Throughout the provinces, the food supply was greatly diminished, the canals were working to their full capacity, but the rivers were dry, the tanks were not full and the wells had run dry. His Honour had never seen people respond more cheerfully to the rigors of famine, but the point of bearing up had been reached. Even now one inch of rain would do good but they looked in vain for rain clouds. The area of spring crops was better than was expected, but a great portion of it would never come under the sickle. In Bundelkhand, the outturn would be next to nothing or nothing at all.

Compared with the famine of 1907 the outlook was darker. Although, His Honour said, signs of famine now were not so apparent, this was due to previous successions of good seasons, to a permanent advance in the material condition of the people, to the improvement in the labour market and lastly, to the effects of wise changes in the famine policy by the introduction of gratuitous relief and liberal taccavi advances amounting 120 lakhs. Up to the present by these means, people had been put in good heart, knowing that the Government was behind them. All these means combined to make famine less terrible than before. Government had suspended 52 lakhs of revenue and a similar sum would be remitted next year. His Honour pointed out all this were only palliatives, and relief measures could not be avoided. The famine area was estimated to cover 17,000 square miles with a population of five millions and distress in 30,000 square miles with a population of fifteen millions, that is twenty million people would be on their hands.

NOT A GREEN BLADE IN BUNDELKHAND.

His Honour then went on to say that one of the most serious features of the present situation was the scarcity of fodder in Bundelkhand. There was not a green blade to be seen. Water was scarce and the rivers and lakes were low. Outlook in this respect was black indeed. Arrangements had been made at a heavy cost to supplement the fodder supply. The loss to agricultural stock was great. In Bundelkhand not more than twenty per cent. of cattle were retained. The rest had either been sold or had perished and famine was inevitable.

His Honour made an earnest appeal to the charitable instincts of the people and said that the scope for the exercise of private charity was large. Since His Honour was Lieutenant-Governor, he had done no begging but he did so now.

The Chief Justice, Sir Henry Richards proposed a charitable famine relief fund be formed with Sir James Meston as President, and among others the following as vice-presidents:—The Nawab of Rampur, the Maharaja of Benares, Dr. Sunderlal, Sir Henry Richards, Sir George Knox, General Cowper, Sir Duncan Baillie, the Maharaja of Balarawpur and Sir A. McRobert.

A General Committee was also elected, as also an executive committee with Sir Henry Richards as chairman.

Subscriptions were announced, the principal being Sir James Meston Rs. 1,000, the Cawnpore Woollen Mills Rs. 10,000, Sir A. McRobert Rs. 5,000, Dr. Sunderlal Rs. 2,000.

Over Rs. 50,000, were subscribed within half an hour.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MEASURES AGAINST PROFESSIONAL MENDICANCY.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, Jan. 27.

At the next meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Mahomed Shaffi will move a resolution recommending the appointment of a committee, consisting of official and non-official members of the Council to consider and draft a bill for preventing professional beggary and particularly for stopping minor boys and girls from being turned into beggars and mendicants by parents or guardians.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

There were two deaths and one attack of plague in Bombay City during the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Tuesday, the single attack being reported from Dongri. There were no cases of cholera or small-pox reported during the same period. The total mortality from all causes was 96, as compared with 81 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 114 of 1912. Out of a total of 1,771 rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Monday 56 were found to be infected ones, the largest number

DACOITY THAT FAILED.

TEA PLANTER ATTACKED WITH A DAO.

A DACOIT SHOT DEAD.

(Associated Press.)
CHITTAGONG, Jan. 27.

The following particulars regarding the dacoity reported yesterday are available:—

Mr. Higgins, a tea planter at the Kharna tea garden, which is 18 miles from Chittagong, sent information to the police at Patiya last night that dacoits entered his bungalow and attacked him with a dao, while he was asleep.

In the encounter, one of the dacoits was shot dead, while Mr. Higgins received a serious cut on the face. One of the dacoits is also said to have been arrested. The others escaped.

The Police Sub Inspector at Patiya went immediately to the garden and the District and Assistant Superintendents of Police have since joined them. The aid of the local doctor was also requisitioned.

ALLAHABAD BATHING FESTIVAL

VISITED BY DELEGATES OF SANITARY CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 27.

The great bathing festival of Amawas was celebrated here yesterday at the junction of the Ganges and the Jumna. Several thousands of devotees took part.

Over one hundred delegates of the Sanitary Conference came in by special train from Lucknow this morning to visit the scene of the bathing and left in the afternoon.

THE CASE AGAINST MR. ENGLEKEN.

BAIL GRANTED BY MADRAS HIGH COURT.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Jan. 27.

Mr. Engleken, the Travelling Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants who was committed to take his trial in the Sessions Court yesterday was enlarged on bail yesterday evening by order of the High Court.

VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

ATTENDANCE AT SELECT COMMITTEES.

(From Our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Jan. 27.

An analysis of the attendance of the Select Committees of the Imperial Legislative Council would prove interesting, but as these Committees are held in camera such details are not available.

It may, however, be stated that the repealing and amending Bill is now being considered by the Committee, and of the seven non-official members five are absent from Delhi. Among the members who attended the meeting of the Committee are Messrs. Achariar and Pandit and the absentees included Messrs. M. S. Das, Vakil and Huda, Nawab Sayid Muhammad and the Raja of Mahumadabad.

A CASE OF SUSPECTED SUICIDE.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, Jan. 27.

A chowkidar named Shiboo in the employ of the Raja of Arki's State, was found senseless outside the Raja's bungalow in Simla yesterday morning. He was removed to the Ripon Hospital where he died on the same day. It is understood that the deceased committed suicide by swallowing half a tola of opium.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(From Our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Jan. 27.

On Sunday morning His Excellency the Viceroy attended Divine Service at St. James Church. On Monday Lady Hewett, Lady Alington, Miss Leigh, Captain and Mrs. Atkinson left Viceregal Lodge and His Highness the Agha Khan and Lady Ronaldshay arrived as guests of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge.

The Hon. Charles Lister leaves Viceregal Lodge to-day.

A FIRE AT RAISENA.

(From Our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Jan. 27.

A fire occurred in the Pathan encampment at Raisena on Sunday night and all the huts were destroyed. According to our information food was being prepared in one of the huts when a child threw some water into a vessel containing boiling ghee which splashed over into the fire and started a blaze which quickly spread from hut to hut and resulted in the gutting of the encampment.

RIOT AMONG PATHAN COOLIES.

(From Our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Jan. 27.

A serious riot occurred last week among the Pathan coolies employed at Raisena and in the free fight which ensued two or three men were fatally stabbed. No information is forthcoming as to the actual cause of the quarrel which led to the fight.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

RECRUITMENT IN SALT DEPARTMENT.

INDIANS AND OUTDOOR WORK.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Jan. 27.

The Public Services Commission sat to-day in two sections.

SECTION "B."

In Section B under Lord Ronaldshay, Mr. Brodie, Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, Madras, described the duties of the Department. Nearly all higher posts were filled by promotions from the subordinate ranks. An attempt was being made to institute direct recruitment by the appointment of probationary inspectors, but strong vested interests militated against its success. The witness had no decided view in favour of either system of recruitment. That by competition had not proved success, because educational and physical qualifications did not as a rule go together. The main qualification for the Department was ability to maintain discipline. The department was now recruiting more Indians, because it was difficult to get the right kind of Europeans. The witness thought that the graded system was preferable to the incremental or time scale system because it did not offer an inducement to men to become slack.

To Sir Theodore Morison, witness said that the Indian castes who had the intellectual ability for the department had not the necessary physical qualities for outdoor work.

In reply to Mr. Rahim, the witness said that eventually the bulk of the higher posts in the Department would be filled by Indians because Europeans could not be got to enter the department.

Mr. Thurley, Assistant Commissioner, Salt and Abkari Department, Madras, suggested a certain amount of direct recruitment from England. He wanted to avoid having the bulk of the higher posts filled by men who had spent many years in subordinate ranks. The matriculation standard for recruits was high enough. Promotion depended on seniority tempered by merits. The present furlough allowances were insufficient to allow officers to take all the leave due to them.

Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar, representing the Indian officers of the Salt Department complained that the scales had not been held evenly between Europeans and Indian officers in the Department. He recommended the division of the service into superior and inferior grades. Reruruitment to superior should be direct and by promotion. English recruits should be appointed by competitive examination. Satisfactory European officers could not be got from the Domiciled Community and therefore must be got from England.

To Sir Theodore Morrison witness said officers of the Salt Department should have the same status as officers of the Provincial Service.

To Mr. Abdur Rahim he said that there were more casualties and invalid retirements among Indian than European officers, because Indians had to work longer in the lower and more arduous grades.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

Mr. Goddall, Director of Telegraphs, Madras, thought that seventy-five per cent of the recruits to the Engineering Department should come from England to preserve the efficiency of the Department. Witness thought that study leave should be granted at least once in five years to enable officers to keep abreast of the latest inventions. He preferred the time scale to the graded system of pay. His service laid stress of having the power of commuting part of their pension.

Mr. Morgan, Telegraph Department, Madras, representing the Provincial Service, said that the grievances of the Provincial Service were based on the grounds of pay, pension and furlough leave rules generally. He would not give European recruited officers a foreign service allowance. Engineering training given at Roorkee was as good, witness considered, as that to be got in England.

To Sir Theodore Morrison, witness said that the state could get all men it wanted at the present rates of pay.

In reply to Mr. Rahim, witness asked for an increase of pay because Indians were adopting a western mode of life and consequently their living expenses were increasing.

Messrs. Rodrigues and Charlu of the Madras Postal Department were also examined.

SECTION "A."

At the Public Services Commission to-day before Section "A" under the Presidency of Lord Islington, Mr. V. L. Datta of the Finance Department, Madras, said that he considered that University qualifications were necessary in recruits for the Department. He did not think that the expenses of European Officers were greater than those of Indians. Difference in pay made a difference in prestige. Witness, being a Bengalee said that he felt like a foreigner in Madras.

Dr. Barber, Sugarcane Expert, K. Ranga Acharyar, Provincial Agricultural Service, Mr. Balarama Iyer, Finance Department, Mr. Lodge C.I.E., Imperial Forest Service and Mr. Alwar Chetty Provincial Forest Service, were also examined. Their evidence was similar in kind to that given by officers of the same services in other provinces.

POONA REGATTA.

(Associated Press.)
POONA, Jan. 27.

The Royal Connaught Boat Club annual regatta will begin on the river at Kirkee on 11th February, the final taking place on 14th February. The Open events of the programme are four:—one mile, open to one crew of any recognised Indian Boat Club; senior sculls, 1½ miles; senior pair oars half mile; service fours and junior fours.

"A SUPREME COURT FOR INDIA."

SOME PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In your leader of to-day's date, your suggestion that the highly fantastic scheme of the "Pioneer" about establishing a Central High Court for India, must have undergone a process of preparation in some department seems quite probable and in view of the fact that there has been some further development of the said scheme and in view of Sir S. Subramania Iyer's plan of a Court of Final Reference in India, it is necessary that there ought to be further suggestions on the scheme.

There is, no doubt, that the scheme published by the "Pioneer," which aims at abolishing the existing High Courts and stunting them into Chief Courts, which aims at the abolition of charters under which they have been established and at the establishing of a Central High Court consisting of all the Judges of the abolished High Court, seems, besides being cumbrous, obscure and impracticable, one involving prohibitive cost with inadequate recompense and efficiency.

I think there are now no two opinions about the fact that there ought to exist in India a Court of Appeal which would exercise an Appellate Jurisdiction over all the High Courts and Chief Courts existing in India. This question has come into greater prominence on account of a series of recent decisions of the Privy Council. The necessity has been actually felt by the public also for the additional reason that the costs of going to appeal before the Privy Council in London is enormous and in some cases prohibitive, and in others the necessity has been felt on account of the necessity of having to obtain permission of the Indian High Courts before going to the Privy Council.

After some mature consideration I have been able to form my idea about the Supreme Court for India as under:—

1. There ought to be established a permanent Court to sit at Delhi, the new capital of India, consisting of three Judges at present (which number may be increased as necessity may arise), one of whom to be the President—Lord Justice-General.

2. The Lord Justice-General may in the first instance to begin with be called from England—a man worthy to fill the post,—say one of those at present sitting in the Privy Council. The Second Judge may be selected from one of the Chief Justices of any of the High Courts in India as may be suitable; the third Judge may be selected from practising Indian barristers of eminence.

3. In cases where any question of local law, custom or usage may arise, the Judge from whose Court the appeal has come before this Court may be called to sit with the Judges and join in deciding the case. This has been thought necessary because in India different systems of law prevail, and it would therefore, be advisable that the Final Court should be helped by the reasoning of the Judge who decided the case; and though it is true that the reasoning of the Judge will be found in his judgment, personal discussion will prove more helpful and convincing.

4. Subject to such rules as may be made from time to time in that behalf by the Government of India, appeals should lie to the said Final Court (whom I should like to call the Judicial Council) (*a*) from any decree or final order passed on appeal by a High Court or any other Court of final appellate jurisdiction; (*b*) from any decree or final order passed by a High Court or Chief Court in the exercise of its Original Civil or Criminal jurisdiction, provided that in all Civil cases, the amount or value of the subject matter out of which this appeal arises must involve directly or indirectly some claim or question to or respecting property of the value of rupees five thousand or upwards or where the appeal involves, some substantial question of law, and also that in Criminal cases, appeal to this Court shall lie only when capital sentence has been passed on the accused and the accused obtains leave either from the local High Court or Chief Court, or as a matter of last resort from the Judicial Council to appeal to the said Judicial Council.

5. That all decrees and orders of the said Judicial Council in India should be open to appeal to the Privy Council whenever the said Judicial Council in India shall certify the case to be a fit one for appeal to the Privy Council.

6. That the decisions of the Judicial Council in India should unless they have been reversed by the Privy Council, be binding on all the Indian Courts in the same manner and to the same extent as the decisions of the Privy Council are now held binding on them.

A scheme like the one above set out, I think, will meet with the present requirements of India, and the establishment of the Judicial Council for India, at Delhi, will be in harmony with the dignity of the new Delhi,—the renewed Capital of India.

Yours, etc.,
N. M. JHAVERI.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

FRONTIER RAIDS.

DEMORALIZING EFFECT OF CINEMA.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, Jan. 27.

According to the "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent the people in Peshawar city explained that the raiders of Jehangira Road station got their idea from having seen a cinematograph show, where a film was displayed giving a picture of a raid on a train in America.

SUGAR EXPERT TO VISIT INDIA.

(From Our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Jan. 27.

Mr. Peter Abel, sugar manufacturing expert is due to arrive in Bombay on February 6th. He will subsequently tour over the country.

SANITARY CONFERENCE.

DRAFT RESOLUTION ADOPTED

SANITATION—ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL.

(Associated Press.)
LUCKNOW, Jan. 27.

The Sanitary Conference re-assembled on Tuesday morning under the Presidentship of Sir Harcourt Butler, and proceeded to discuss the draft resolutions which had been prepared for consideration. A few of the resolutions were amended or deleted and finally adopted by the Conference.

The Conference then adjourned to the Medical Hall to await His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's arrival. Punctually at 12-30 p.m., Sir James Meston arrived and was received by Sir Harcourt Butler, Sir Pardey Lukis, Major Robertson and others. Sir Harcourt Butler then delivered his speech.

In opening his speech, Sir Harcourt read a message from His Excellency the Viceroy to the Conference, in which Lord Hardinge expressed his appreciation of their efforts.

Continuing, Sir Harcourt thanked the Lieut.-Governor and Lady Meston for the hospitality that they had extended to all the members of the Conference, and also Major Harris and Mr. West for the part they had taken in the organisation of the Conference. He said that he proposed to address local governments on the question of holding the Conference at longer intervals.

Annual Conferences should be held in research, but it would be sufficient to hold triennial conferences in hygience. In conclusion Sir Harcourt thanked the members for the zeal they had displayed and also Capt. Needham and Capt. Norman White for their able assistance.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in replying, said, that he heartily welcomed the Conference to the capital of Oudh. He said he regarded it as an unusually auspicious omen that it met under the presidency of Sir Harcourt Butler. He said the Conference created an atmosphere of enthusiasm.

He spoke of the zeal with which Inspector-General Manifford has developed his happy idea of bringing relief to the doors of the villagers by means of travelling dispensaries. He said that questions of vital importance were the housing question, the treatment of congested areas where disease festers, the supply of milk and the campaign against malaria.

His Honour said that the Conference could give the government aid by creating enlightened public feeling on such questions. He referred to the importance of rural sanitation and said that sanitary measures have an economic and political aspect. Finally he thanked the Conference for the good work that they were doing.

A photograph of the Conference was then taken and after cheers had been given for His Honour and Sir Harcourt Butler, the Conference came to a close.

"PERFECT WOMAN."

WHY THE TURKS ARE BRAVE.

Those who feel joy at finding a really fresh "howler" will gain ample entertainment from a collection of such lapses of the schoolboy mind printed in the "University Correspondent." The following are selections:—

Quotation from Wordsworth:
"A perfect woman nobly planned
To warm, to comfort, and command."

The courage of the Turks is explained by the fact that a man with more than one wife is more willing to face death than if he had only one.

Finally James II. gave birth to a son, and so the people turned him off the throne.

After twice committing suicide, Cowper lived till 1800, when he died a natural death.

The Tropic of Cancer is a painful and incurable disease.

When Chaucer describes the Prioress as amiable of port he means that she was fond of wine.

When the last French attack at Waterloo proved a failure, Napoleon turned very pale and rode at full gallop to St. Helena.

Henry IV. was the son of John o' Groats.

Much butter is imported from Denmark, because Danish cows have greater enterprise and superior technical education to ours.

The Three Estates of the Realm are Buckingham Palace, Windsor, and Balmoral.

The Mediterranean and the Red Sea are joined by the Sewage Canal.

Cataract is the name of the mountain on which the Ark rested.

An appendix is a portion of a book which nobody has yet discovered to be of any use.

An elephant is a square animal with a tail in front and behind.

The Minister of War is the clergyman who preaches to the soldiers in the barracks.

The Flannelette peril means petticoat government.

Woman's suffrage is the state of suffering in which they were born.

A candidate for the Civil Service must be a neutralised British subject.

The Immortal William is a phrase applied to the German Emperor.

DACOITIES IN E. BENGAL.

POLICE TO BE RELIEVED OF GUARD DUTIES.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

In view of the setting free of the police for stamping out dacoities in Eastern Bengal the "Englishman" understands that the 92nd Punjabis and one other Indian Regiment will relieve the police of treasury guard duties at headquarters stations in this part of India.

COST OF ARMAMENTS.

GERMAN VIEWS ON MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S COMMENT.

WHAT THE PRESS THINKS.

The Berlin Correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette" writes:—

Mr. Lloyd George's New Year comments upon the cost of armaments is being discussed more as a matter of British internal policy than as an international issue. There is no feeling that it brings nearer to discussion, much less to adoption, any practical plan for preventing the increase of ship-building. In the old issue whether England and Germany could come to an agreement with this aim, one British Ministerial manifestation of good-willl is taken as worth no more than another; and Germans do not feel surprised at Mr. Lloyd George, who is supposed to be a Peace and Retrenchment Minister, saying what Mr. Winston Churchill has just ceased saying. Newspapers, therefore, are somewhat puzzled for an interpretation; they do not see why the two Ministers should be represented as being at opposite poles; and refuse to believe in the split in the Liberal Party. Last year German writers painted Mr. Churchill as a fantical armaments man talking disarmament with his tongue in his cheek in order to placate some of the Liberals. Such a Mr. Churchill might plainly get into real opposition with Mr. Lloyd George. But German distrust of speech and interview diplomacy goes too far. The prevalent theory is that Mr. Lloyd George is also talking electoral matter. Even the Socialist "Vorwarts," which is naturally glad to get any support for disarmament propaganda, prints a long despatch explaining that Mr. Lloyd George has merely been executing a "manoeuvre," "playing a double game," and so on. There is a threatened "cave" of Liberals; and "who could more skilfully feed these Liberals with honeysweet words than the Chancellor of the Exchequer?" In short, Mr. Winston Churchill was secretly planning a big building programme when he talked of the Naval Holiday; and Mr. Lloyd George was secretly manoeuvring to please the Left section of Liberals when he talked of "organised insanity"; and he did not really mean to oppose armament excesses. Naturally, the German Press, with such ideas, rejects the report that the two Ministers are opposed to the point of a party split; and, naturally, still less does it see in this situation any basis for real negotiations on the subject of armaments restriction.

ANGLO-GERMAN ANTAGONISM.

In the "Deutsche Tageszeitung" Count Reventlow returns to his old thesis that these manifestiations do more harm than good to Anglo-German relations. From Germany's standpoint this argument is reasonable; for Germans say that there is no competition "question," and no need for a settlement of the non-existing question. They reason, therefore, that British demonstrations of willingness to negotiate are nothing but an advertisement to the world of an Anglo-German antagonism which does not exist. Further irritation is caused by the implied comments on the unwisdom of Germany's government. Newspapers say, if England is arming too much, by all means let Englishmen attack the folly of their own Government; but a general censure of foreign Governments, which in the particular circumstances, must be taken as directed against Germany's, is not the British Government's affair. Also governmental circles here object to German Socialists being supplied, with agitation matter. That was the cause of the annoyance with Mr. Winston Churchill's "luxury" speech. The following passage shows what Count Reventlow thinks. What he says would probably be said by other Germans except those who on principle oppose all armaments.

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

"We regret the latest speech of Mr. Lloyd George. Germany cannot accept his reasonfng that the present good Anglo-German relations make imminent a limitation of armaments; and the expression about 'organised insanity' of armaments is not very polite. If Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill for years past have successively songht glory in establishing record strong words, that is their affair; and we can sympathise if people in England regard these strong words as clever. To Germany, however, the expression 'organised insanity' is not polite; because it is certainly applied to Germany's armaments— that has often enough been made clear by British Ministers. Through such expressions Mr. Lloyd George renders no services to Anglo-German relations. He increases the German suspicion that all friendly notes and acts of friendliness from across the Nort Sea are only intended to impose a limitation upon Germany's armaments. . . . The best possible Colonial agreement cannot improve Anglo-German relations as long as England keeps for ever dragging up the 'Navy question.' . . ."

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" is the only important newspaper that welcomes what Mr. Lloyd George says in his interview. "It should fill us with envy." But the "Frankfurther Zeitung" interprets Mr. Lloyd George's words merely as an expression of penitence and good resolutions from a British Minister; and not as a step towards agreement. "If England feels herself strong enough to cry halt on the evil way, that will give a new auspicious impulse to the great movement against the wasteful and anti-civilised armaments mania." England's policy of "hemming in," says the "Frankfurter," is responsible for the bad relations with Germany and the consequent naval competition. England is

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SHORT CAUSES.

TRANSFERRED TO LONG CAUSES LIST.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

K. HARKISHENLAL & Co. *v.* DEVJI JEEWAL, A FIRM.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs, who were Commission Agents to recover from the defendants a sum of Rs. 6,421. The plaintiffs had entered into Liverpool cotton transactions on behalf of the defendant. These had resulted in losses and the amount claimed by the plaintiff was in respect of these losses.

The Hon. the Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Raikes appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Raikes stated that the defendants had put in a written statement and he asked for a transfer of the suit to the Long Causes list. The defendants contended that the plaintiffs ought to have closed the contract earlier; in that case the loss would have been only Rs. 1,500. They also claimed credit from the plaintiffs in respect of certain profits made on their behalf and counter-claimed about Rs. 6,000 from the plaintiffs.

His Lordship transferred the suit to the long causes list and ordered it to be placed for hearing on some board on Monday next.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Rustomji and Co.

Attorneys for the defendants:—Ardeshir Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co.

CLAIM TO RECOVER DEPOSITS.

TRIKAMJI BAVABHAI MODY *v.* TULSIDAS MADHOWJI & ORS.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff to recover monies sent to the defendants as deposits. The plaintiff had sent monies from time to time from South Africa to the defendant firm, where these were to remain deposited, the interest agreed on being 4½ per cent. per annum. The defendants had sent memos of account to the plaintiff from time to time. The last of such memos was dated the 6th December, 1910, and acknowledged a sum of Rs. 3,304-12-0, as due from the defendants to the plaintiff.

Mr. Munsiff appeared for the plaintiff.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff as prayed.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Malvi, Hiralal Mody and Ranchhoredas.

HER HUSBAND'S PROPERTY.

APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

ABDULLA NOOR MAHOMED AND ANOTHER *v.* BAI REHMATBAI.

This was the hearing of a notice of motion taken out by the plaintiff for the appointment of a receiver.

The plaintiff is the sole executor of the will of one Cassum Noor Mahomed, who died leaving two immoveable properties, one at Jackeria Musjid and the other at Matunga and also considerable moveable property. The defendant is the widow of the deceased and is, under the will, entitled only to maintenance and some ornaments. The rest of the estate is given to the second plaintiff, who is a son of the first plaintiff. The plaintiffs sued for administration of the estate of the deceased and for recovery of the property of the deceased in the possession of the defendant. The defendant had refused to allow the plaintiff to make even an inventory of the property in her possession.

Mr. Davar appeared for the plaintiffs.

His Lordship appointed Mr. R. D. Sethna receiver of the estate of Cassum Noor Mahomed.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co.

SUIT FOR POSSESSION

QUESTION OF LIMITATION.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman).

YESHWANT VISHNOO NENE *v.* KESHAORAO BHAIJI & OTHERS.

This was a suit by the plaintiff for possession of a piece of land situate at Churni Road and leased to the defendents' predecessor in title in 1860.

The facts are as follows:—One Manekji Vithal took on lease (furzandari tenure), from one Gopinath Damji Khatri, a certain piece of land situate at Charni Road. The land measures 37 ft. in length and 27 ft. in breadth. It was leased with a view to build a *cadjan* hut thereon and the the said Manekji Vithal passed to the said Gopinath, a writing recording the terms of the lease. By an agreement in writing Manekji Vithal agreed that in the event of the said piece of land being required by the lessor he was to be paid such valuation as might be fixed for the house intended to be built or he should be allowed to pull it down. By an agreement in writing of 27th October, 1865, the lessor Gopinath transferred to Ramnath Dadaji and Madhavrao Sridhar, the said piece of land. Sridhar released his right in the said land and after Ramnath's death, the said piece of land came into the hands of the widow and three sons of Ramnath. The two of the three sons died intestate and their widows released their right over the whole of the property at Charni Road, in favour of the remaining son Khanderao and his mother Sitabai. The said Sitabai and the said Khanderao assigned to the plaintiff (Yeshwant Vishnoo Nene) all their rights in the said land in 1902.

In the same way the original lessee Manekji Vithal assigned in 1871 to Bhicaji and Bhai Laxman the same piece of land. The said Atmaram was warned by Ramnath of his right to resume the land. Atmaram conveyed to Bhai Laxman his rights, etc., and the first three defendants are the sons of Laxman, while the fourth and fifth defendant claim to be transferees of a mortgage which the said Laxman purported to create on the property. The plaintiff now required the land so leased by the plaintiff's predecessors in title to the said Manekji Vithal, from the defendants who are at present in possession of the land. The plaintiff therefore, prayed that the defendants may be ordered to quit and deliver possession to him of the said piece of land. He also claimed Rs. 27 as three years' rent.

TENANCY TERMINATED.

The first three defendants denied that the writing of 1860 was executed by Manekji Vithal. Even if it had been it was not stamped in accordance with law and therefore void and of no effect. The original lessee (Manekji Vithal) obtained a perpetual lease of the said land in 1860. They had been in possession of the land, but not under the writing of 1860, as permanent tenants. The plaintiff's predecessor in title terminated the alleged tenancy by a notice dated 10th January 1870; the suit, therefore, was barred by limitation.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Strangman appeared for the defendants.

The hearing was not finished when the Court rose for the day.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Dikshit and Purushotamrai.

Solicitors for the defendants:—Judah and Solomon.

APPELLATE SIDE.

PROCESSIONISTS CHARGED WITH RIOTING.

BRAHMINS AND LINGAYATS AT VARIANCE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

SHRINIWAS ADHYAPAK *v.* DUNDAPPA AND 13 OTHERS.

One Dundappa Chanbasappa and thirteen others, Lingayats of Yadwad, were charged under the Indian Penal Code with offences under sections 147, 148 (rioting), section 448 (house trespass), section 298 (uttering words, etc.), with intent to wound the religious feelings of Brahmins) and section 342 (wrongful confinement.)

The story of the prosecution was that there was a procession of the Chitalkaldurg Swami of the Lingayats, at Yadwad, on the 31st July, 1911. At that procession *Vyasontal* (procession parading the palm of the ancient Rishi Vyas), was paraded in spite of the fact that the procession was prohibited by the authorities. The Bramhins protested as it offended their religious feelings and in consequence thereof the Lingayats committed a riot, entered the Post Office and assaulted the Brahmins.

The case was tried by Mr. Dixit, 2nd Class Magistrate of Gokak, who discharged all the accused under section 253, of the Criminal Procedure Code. He in discharging the accused said "I find that charges under sections 147, 148, and 298, have not been proved *prima facie*. As regards the Post Office trespass, I learn from one witness that there were a hundred people assembled. Exhibition of shoes on the part of the Brahmins previously assembled there without apparent sound reason might have set up the Lingayats in agitation and probably certain violent acts might have appeared on the scene. But there is no evidence as to the particulars. The house trespass, if at all, is due not to the violence of the Lingayats, but to the reaction produced on them at the attitude taken up by the Brahmins. They had no business to assemble in a public building. I hold, therefore, that there is no charge of house trespass proved against any of these accused. What I gather from all this is that there are two parties at Yadwad, one headed by Krishnappa and the other by the Patel of Yadwad. That the Brahmins wanted to stop the cross palanquin procession, and in order to secure this by one way or the other, tried to set up the Vyasantol scare along the Swami's Palkhi. It is not worthy of credit."

Against the order of discharge, the complainant applied for revision to the Sessions Court at Belgaum, but that Court declined to interfere.

Mr. Weldon, on behalf of the applicant contended that the Magistrate decided the case with a biassed mind. The order of the discharge contravened the provisions of section 366, of the Criminal Procedure Code. The statements of some of the accused showed that they took the law into their own hands and began the riot. The Magistrate erred in assuming, contrary to the evidence, that the Brahmins had assembled in the Post Office when the fact of their being driven into it was admitted by the Police Naik. The Sessions Judge was wrong in refusing to interfere on the ground that the matter was past history.

Their Lordships refused to interfere with the order of the lower court and discharged the rule.

Mr. Weldon with Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram appeared for the applicant.

Mr. Mulgaoker appeared for the opponent No. 2.

Mr. Rudrappa with Mr. Bhide appeared for all the other opponents.

ARBITRARY ORDER OF AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

HIGH COURT INTERVENES.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

BAPULAL HIMATLAL *v.* THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

In this case the appellant who was the original plaintiff, had obtained permission from the Municipality of Ahmedabad to reconstruct an old weather-board attached to his shop according to the dimensions of the old one, viz., 4 feet 8 inches. Acting on that permission the appellant put up a board 4 feet 6 inches in breadth. The Municipality then informed the appellant that he had violated the terms of the permission-note as the new weather-board was so put that it encroached upon the municipal land to the extent of 5 feet 7 inches and not 4 feet 8 inches as the Municipality allowed him to do. It, therefore, asked him to give an undertaking to remove the board whenever he was asked to do so by the Municipality. The appellant declined to give the undertaking and filed the present suit against the Municipality for an injunction to restrain it from enforcing its order. Both the lower courts held against the appellant on the ground that the board was put there in contravention of the terms of the permission-note.

Mr. H. V. Divatia, who appeared for the appellant, urged that the appellant had in no way violated the permission accorded to him and that the permission-note laid down neither the angle at which the board was to be hung nor the total encroachment to be made upon the municipal land. He contended that the order of the Municipality was entirely arbitrary.

Mr. M. N. Mehta who appeared for the Municipality, relied upon the extensive power given to it by Section 113 of the District Municipal Act.

Their Lordships allowed the appeal and reversed the decree of the lower court with all costs on the Municipality.

ACQUITTAL IN RIOT CASE,

GOVERNMENT'S UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

KING-EMPEROR *v.* SADANAND SHIVRAM AND TWO OTHERS.

This was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against the order of acquittal passed by the First Class Magistarte of Bandra.

The accused in this case were charged and tried along with four others by the First Class Magistrate of Bandra for the offences of being members of an unlawful assembly and causing grievous hurt to the complainant Sajnya Sudkya in prosecution of the common object of such assembly, offences punishable under sections 147, 149 and 325 of the Indian Penal Code.

The trying Magistrate found the second, fourth, sixth and seventh accused guilty only under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for six months, and with regard to the first, third and fifth accused, the present respondents, the Magistrate found them not guilty of any of the offences charged and acquitted them.

The prosecution case was that at about 11 or 12 noon on the 6th February the complainant was going to Yerangal to see a mango garden and to determine whether the fruit was worth purchasing. The complainant was then accompanied by his son-in-law, by name Surya Rama. They both walked about a mile and a quarter. As soon as they got into Yerangal limits and were in the swampy ground all the accused armed with sticks suddenly came from behind and encircled the complainant and began hammering him with sticks all over his body when he fell down on his face and became unconscious.

The first accused Sadanand Shivram pleaded *alibi*. The second accused also set up the same defence. The third accused Gopal Rama stated that there was enmity between him and Surya and therefore he had stated his name to the Police.

The Magistrate believed the defence of all the accused and stated: "I am inclined to believe the fact that there has been a grudge between Laxman and the first accused and the fact that the complainant has been to a certain extent under the obligation of Laxman creates a doubt as to the alleged share in this assault imputed to the first accused. As regards the accused Gopal there appears to be a cause for the feeling of enmity about him existing in the minds of Surya and the complainant and I entertain doubts as to the *bona fides* of the prosecution case against him too."

The Government Pleader contended that the order of acquittal was contrary to law. The evidence of witnesses in the case clearly proved that all the accused including the present respondents were armed with sticks and took part in the assault on the complainant. The defence of *alibi* set up by the respondents was unconvincing and unreliable.

Their Lordships discharged the rule. Mr. Justice Heaton said that the Magistrate felt certain doubts about the guilt of the accused and his Lordship also shared the same view. His Lordship added that the long cross-examination by the prosecution was rather ruinous to the accused. His Lordship was against the long cross-examination.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

Mr. P. Shingne appeared for all the respondents.

A DISCLAIMER.

Mr. Karsondas Bhimjee Ved (Merchant) of Bhandari Street, Mandvi, writes to say that he is not the person referred to as "Karsondas Bhimjee" in the case of Mr. Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani, a pleader of the High Court, who was suspended for two years for misbehaviour and neglect of duty.

COLLISION IN THE FORT.

Yesterday afternoon, while a motor car belonging to Mr. S. R. Bomanji, was turning from Forbes Street into Hummam Street it collided with a hack victoria approaching from the direction of Apollo Street. The victoria sustained considerable damage and a tyre of the car burst, startling the horse which bolted. The animal was secured however before it had gone very far. Fortunately no one was injured.

COLLISION OF PORT TRUST HOPPERS

MARINE COURT'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

In the enquiry into the collision between Mudlark and Curlew, reported in these columns some days ago, the Marine Court in the report of their enquiry have recommended that the Government suspend the certificate of the master of Curlew, Shaik Mahomed Isamudin, for three months while the action of Shaik Ahmed Hossein, master of the other hopper, be only censured.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

SUMMONS AGAINST THAKORE OF MORVI.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar yesterday heard arguments in the summons issued by His Lordship against the Thakore Saheb of Morvi for restoring His Highness's petition in the matter of the Indian Specie Bank. The Thakore Saheb was represented under protest. Mr. Inverarity who appeared for him first raised the question of jurisdiction. After hearing arguments, His Lordship reserved judgment.

At the Bombay High Court, in Chambers, yesterday, Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar heard a summons issued against His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Morvi to show cause why the order allowing His Highness to withdraw his petition to wind up the Indian Specie Bank should not be set aside.

This matter was before Mr. Justice Macleod in Chambers on the 17th January last, when his Lordship adjourned it to see if Mr. Justice Davar, to whom the petition was first presented when he was Chamber Judge, would take it up. On his consenting to do so, the summons was argued yesterday before his Lordship.

Mr. Raikes appeared in support of the Judge's summons, which was dated the 20th December 1913.

Mr. Inverarity appeared under protest to show cause.

In this matter, the Thakore Saheb of Morvi had filed a petition for the winding up of the Company by the Court, but had subsequently, on 16th December 1913, obtained an order allowing him leave to withdraw the petition. This summons was taken out by the petitioning creditors against the Thakore Saheb calling upon him to show cause why the order giving him liberty to withdraw his petition should not be vacated and why the petition should not be restored to the file. Before, however, the summons was issued, the order had been acted upon.

THE COURT'S JURISDICTION QUESTIONED.

Mr. Inverarity said he appeared under protest. His two points were:—(1) That the High Court of Bombay had no jurisdiction to issue a summons against the Thakore Saheb; (2) that, on merits, the summons ought to be dismissed.

As to the first point, he said that the summons had been served on Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co. in a matter in which they were not acting as solicitors for the Thakore Saheb. They had filed a warrant only in the petition proceedings, but none in this matter. They, however, sent the summons to His Highness, who had instructed them to appear under protest.

Under section 86 of the Civil Procedure Code, the Court had no power to issue summons against his client, who was a Ruling Chief, without the consent of the Governor-General in Council. No consent could be given by the Government, because the Prince had not himself instituted any suit in the High Court against the petitioning creditors, nor was he trading within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, nor did he possess any immoveable property within those limits.

In Wharton's Law Lexicon, the definition of "to sue" was, "to prosecute by law, to claim a civil right by means of legal procedure." Therefore, taking out a summons against the Thakore Saheb was suing him. Further, under Section 87 of the Civil Procedure Code, no summons could be taken out against his client personally—he ought to have been sued in the name of his State. The case of *Mighell v. The Sultan of Johore* (1894, 1 Q. B. 149) was an authority on the point and also showed that appearance could be entered under protest.

ARGUMENTS ON MERITS.

On the second point, merits, the petitioners had no case. Mr. Inverarity then read the affidavits of the petitioners, Matubhai Govanbhai Doctor and Shapurji Sorabji Joshi. They stated that on the 1st December 1913, the Thakore Saheb of Morvi filed his petition for the winding up of the Specie Bank and also applied to the Court to give him the carriage of the winding up order and liquidation proceedings.

The Thakore Saheb obtained in ex parte order to withdraw his petition, but no notice of the application was given to them. It appeared from the accountants' report that shares of the value of several lakhs of rupees were transferred to the Thakore Saheb on the 4th November last, when his current account was debited with rupees sixteen lakhs. Though His Highness was a Ruling Chief, yet he had made himself amenable to the jurisdiction of the Court by filing the petition for winding up and making the application to have the carriage of the proceedings, and, if he were allowed to withdraw, the interests of a large number of shareholders and creditors would suffer.

THE THAKORE'S POSITION.

The affidavit of Shapurji Sorabji Joshi, Managing Clerk of Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co., stated that the various allegations made in the affidavit of the petitioners were not correct. On being informed of the death of Mr. Chunilal Saraiya, the Thakore Saheb came to Bombay on the 1st December 1913, and, as he was a very large creditor and shareholder of the Bank and as he believed that the petition presented by the Directors was not *bona-fide*, he presented a petition for the winding up of the Company by the Court in the afternoon of the 1st December. By that time five more petitions had been presented by some of the contributories and creditors of the Company. The petition by the present petitioners to have the carriage of the proceedings placed in their hands, was heard on the morning of the 1st December, before the Thakore Saheb's petition could be presented. The judgment on the petition for the carriage of proceedings was delivered on the 4th December 1913, and though counsel appeared on behalf of the Thakore Saheb and other Chiefs on the hearing of the judgment, he was specially instructed not to apply for carriage of proceedings. It having subsequently been resolved to endeavour to reconstruct the Company, His Highness on the 16th December 1913 obtained an order allowing him to withdraw his petition. As there were other petitions for winding up filed, the petition of His Highness was not advertised nor was it served upon the Company and no proceedings were taken under it. The order for winding up was made on the 19th December.

THE TRANSFERRED SHARES.

As to the transfer of shares of 16 lakhs' value from the Bank to His Highness, the fact was that the shares referred to were shares which the Bank had tried to sell to others and were purchased by His Highness for Rs. 16,55,000. The transfers not being ready, the monies were sent to the Bank for safety and were credited by the Bank to his current account. The money was applied on the 4th November for the purpose for which it was brought. His Highness was a contributory to the extent of Rs. 2½ lakhs and a creditor to the amount of Rs. 33 lakhs.

Mr. Inverarity said that the petitioners were under a delusion as to their application. The filing of the petition by the Thakore Saheb was not an institution of a suit. The position of a creditor and others appliying for the winding up of a Company was *dominus litis*. He cited 9 *Eq.* 382; 12 *Eq.* 59 and 17 *Eq.* 423, in support of his contention. He said that the Thakore Saheb's petition had not even been advertised or served upon the Company and, therefore, he could not proceed with it even if he wished to do so, and, whether it was withdrawn or not, the petition could not give the Court jurisdiction. Even assuming that the petition constituted an institution of a suit, he could withdraw it just as he could a suit. The petitioners had not filed any affidavit in reply.

Mr. Raikes said that no affidavit was made in reply, because the summons was coming on before his Lordship.

THAKORE SAHEB'S PETITION.

At this stage, his Lordship referred to his notes of judgment in which it was mentioned that the Thakore Saheb of Morvi had applied for the carriage of proceedings, but his Lordship found that he had made a mistake in mentioning Mr. Dinshaw Jeejeebhoy as the solicitor who appeared for him.

Mr. Inverarity said that when Mr. Ghandy appeared to present the petition on behalf of the Thakore Saheb, he did not apply for the conduct of the proceedings.

His Lordship: The application was made when the petition was presented.

Mr. Raikes read the Judge's order of the 16th December which Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy had come for. He submitted that, whenever the Court made an *ex-parte* order, it had jurisdiction *ipso facto*.

His Lordship referred to a judgment given by him on the point in 9 Bom. L. R. 495.

Mr. Raikes cited further authority to the same effect from Halsbury's Laws of England, Vol. XVIII, p. 218. He said that if that was the law, he would not be concerned with the considerations presented to the Court by Mr. Inverarity.

HOW THE JURISDICTION AROSE.

The Court's jurisdiction arose from the simple fact that the Prince had come in and presented a petition. No doubt, he (Mr. Raikes) would finally be bound by section 86, but they had not come to that stage yet. The only thing the Court had to consider was whether the state of affairs ought not to be restored to what it was before leave was granted to withdraw the petition. The Court should not grant leave without considering the interests of other parties (*Mahipat v. Nathu*). In Company matters, the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code were applicable, and, if material facts were placed before the Court, it would not have granted leave to withdraw. Mr. Ghandy had not mentioned that the Thakore was a contributory. No objection could be taken to the form of the summons, because it was in the form in which the Thakore Saheb had applied for the winding up of the Company. Even if the Thakore Saheb was "*dominus litis*" and assuming that the cases cited by Mr. Inverarity applied, the Court had to consider the rights of other creditors.

His Lordship: The rule of our Court is that if a petitioner abandons his petition, another creditor can take it up.

Mr. Raikes said that the same was the rule in England now. As to the cases cited, they did establish that the right order to make was to dismiss the petition, but they went further and laid down that the petition ought not to be dismissed, if there were other creditors who would be prejudicially affected by so doing. He submitted that the application to be dismissed other creditors. They ought to have the other creditors. They ought to have an opportunity to discuss the question. He cited Palmer's Company Precedents, Vol. II, p. 133.

THAKORE SAHEB AND SILVER TRANSACTIONS.

His Lordship: As to the 16 lakhs, the Thakore Saheb does not mention under what circumstances they were sent. It was for him to show that he had nothing to do with the silver transactions and explain why there were Rs. 33 lakhs left in deposit. He might be examined on those points.

Mr. Inverarity said that it was rather hard on his client that the suggestion that the money was deposited as margin-money for silver transactions should come from his Lordship, when there was no allegation in the petitioners' affidavit that the Thakore Saheb was not a *bona-fide* creditor. Mr. Raikes had not met his point at all, which was whether he could enforce his rights, if any, without the sanction of the Government. There was a distinction between "suing" and "instituting a suit." Filing a petition was suing, but it was not instituting a suit.

His Lordship: What is the reason and object of your wishing to withdraw?

Mr. Inverarity: I am not bound to give any reason. I am entitled to withdraw without notice and without assigning any reason, though I personally do not know the reason myself. The petitioners cannot sue us without Government sanction and they can't get sanction without instituting a suit (31 Cal. 106.)

His Lordship reserved judgment.

Solicitors for the petitioners: Bhaishanker, Kanga and Co.

Solicitors for the Thakore Saheb: Wadia, Ghandy and Co.



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ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

H. H. the Nizam has subscribed a sum of Rs. 10,000 towards the aid of the South Africa Passive Resistance Fund.

The Hon. Mr. Maxwell, Director-General of Post and Telegraphs, pays a brief visit to Bankipur, leaving Delhi on the 29th instant.

Mr. R. H. Boyd, a member of the well-known Glasgow firm of ironworkers, who was on a cold weather tour in India, died of cholera in Calcutta on Sunday.

Nawab Khawaja Mohamed Azam of Dacca, brother of Nawab Sir Salim Ullah, K.C.S.I., Nawab of Dacca, will preside at the next Muslim Kashmiri Conference, to be held at Sialkot in the spring.

Mr. Justice Bakewell who vacated his office of Judge, Madras High Court by efflux of time on Thursday last, has been re-appointed as a temporary Additional Judge of the same Court.

Three missions have joined to open a Kanarese United Theological College at Tumkur Mysore) in June next. The Rev. E. W. Thompson of the Wesleyan Mission has been selected to be the Principal of the College.

The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act received the assent of the Governor-General on the 16th instant, and is promulgated in the current "Gazette of India" as Act I of 1914.

The Maharani of Kapurthala, attended by a small staff, has arrived in Bangalore by the Poona mail, and is staying in one of the bungalows of the Cubbon Hotel as a guest of the Palace. After a short stay Her Highness will leave for Rameswaram.

It has been decided to revive the Calcutta Historical Society and its organ, the "Bengal Past and Present." An editorial committee has been formed to conduct the journal, the new issue of which is in active preparation and will be published next month.

Evidently the motor car has "caught on" in Afghanistan on the Border. The Amir is an enthusiastic motorist and has a large fleet of cars. It now appears that the Sirdars of Khous on the Frontier are also taking to motoring. As a direct result of the motor fever they are now taking steps to improve the condition of the roads.

The Punjab Government has sanctioned an estimate of Rs. 9,630 for sinking a tube-well, and for an electric pump to pump water for the irrigation of the mounds in the Lawrence Gardens, Lahore. It is intended to plant shrubs on the sides of the mounds, and thus beautify these ugly excrescences. It is understood that the Lawrance Gardens will shortly be lighted at night by electricity.

Numerous visitors to the Empire Theatre and the Opera House, Calcutta, says the "Empire, have probably been considerably reminded of Home when, between the acts, the fireproof curtain descends as a sort of test case. The innovation is due to the greater activity of the Corporation in regard to the safety of the public in theatres and to the stringent rules hat are being made regarding protection from fire.

The Chumbi Valley trades are hard hit through the Tibetan Government monopoly of the wool trade. In former years these Chumbi traders (who act as middle men) shared this trade among fifty families whereas to-day only about a dozen derive any benefit from it. This state of affairs has an injurious effect on other branches of business. The middle classes and poorer people complain bitterly about the increased cost of living and the generally unsatisfactory economic conditions prevailing in Tibet.

Rai Ganga Prasad Varma Bahadur at the last meeting of the U. P. Council asked: Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of introducing time-scale promotions in the subordinate educational service and readjusting the prospects of teachers with irreproachable records of service who have suffered most from the non-observance of this principle? The Hon. Mr O'Donnell said:—The Government is not in favour of a time-scale of pay for the Subordinate Educational Service, but has under consideration the question of a general regrading, with the object of improving the pay and prospects of teachers.

An interesting find was made at Rangoon of an old iron cannon by the s.s. Adamson while lifting up her anchor to leave port from Sule Pagoda Wharf. The cannon is about 10 feet long and is in a remarkably fine state of preservation. It is believed the cannon was one lost overboard of three brought ashore on May 10th, 1824, when Sir Archibald Campbell and his expeditionary force captured Rangoon. Nothing definite has been decided by the Port authorities as to what disposal will be made of the cannon. Rangoon has no museum, like Calcutta and Madras, where such relics could be kept.

The resolution of the Bihar Government on the management of wards' estates shows that six new estates were taken under management during 1912-13 and six were released. The number of estates thus under management was 171. The total amount of revenue and cesses due to Government from these estates was Rs. 11,64,011. The cost of management of these estates was 10.8 per cent. of the current demand against 11.5 per cent. in the preceding year. The amount spent on works of improvement, schools and dispensaries was Rs. 3,12,407. At the beginning of the year the total liabilities of the estates amounted to Rs. 2,70,25,633 of which a sum of Rs. 22,23,698 was paid off.

The Hon. Sheikh Shahid Husain put the following question at the recent meeting of the U. P. Council at Lucknow:—Will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken by Mr. Wyndham's Committee for the relief of the widows and orphans in the Cawnpore Mosque affair? The Hon. Mr. Burn gave the following reply:—The total balance available at the disposal of the committee for the relief of the sufferers at Cawnpore is Rs. 6,229. The persons for whom help is required include five widows ranging in age from 18 to 50, the aged parents of one man, the father of a third, the mother of another, and eight orphans. Six of the orphans who are Mahomedans have been provided for by the generosity of His Highness the Nawab of Rampur, and the committee propose to purchase annuities ranging from thirty-six to sixty rupees for the widows and parents above mentioned. The balance is to be divided in gratuities to three other widows and [illegible] heir of a man who was killed

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

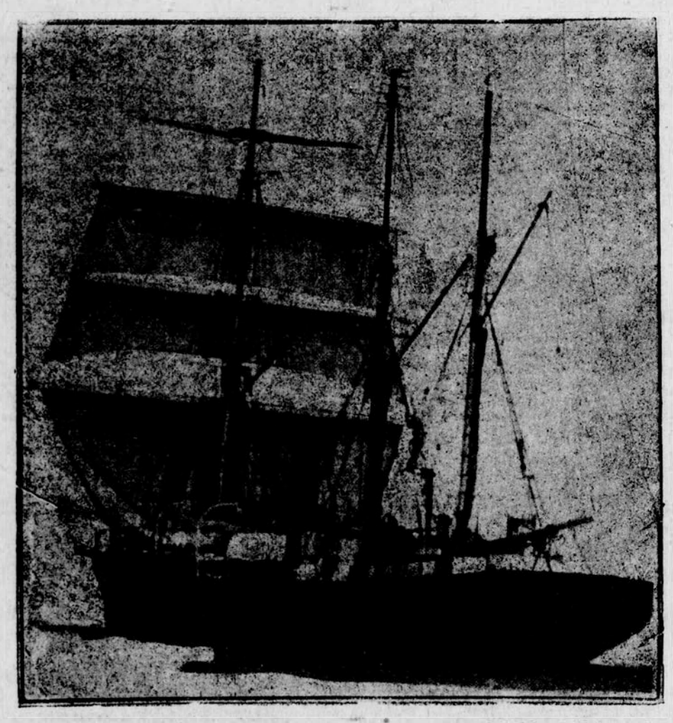


How Sir Ernest Shackleton Proposes To Drag His Sledges.

The above drawing shows the new ideas of Antarctic traction which are now engaging the leader's attention. The heavily-loaded sledges are to be drawn across the ice—if the experiments prove successful—by means of air-propelled sleighs taking the form of wingless aeroplanes. Ahead of the main party will go the taxi-aeroplane with clipped wings, which will bear its own load of food.

(Reproduced from the "Bystander.")

THE STEAMSHIP NIMROD.



In which Sir Ernest Shackleton is to brave the rigours of the South Pole again.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE.

WORK OF HE JEWISH DIVISION.

A meeting of the members of the Jewish Division the St. John Ambulance Brigade was held in the premises of the Israelite School, Mazagaon, presided over by the Superintendent, Mr. S. E. Baker, when the annual report for the past year (1912-13), was read and adopted.

The report showed that there were 28 members during the year.

Dr. D. B. Naik Dandeker, L. M. & S., who has been the Divisional Surgeon from the formation of the Division in 1906, was promotd to be Corps Surgeon, his place being taken up by Dr. Nathan Elijah, L. M. & S., as Divisional Surgeon.

Mr. S. E. Baker, who has been Ambulance officer from the very beginning was promoted Superintendent in charge of the Division.

The average attendance at drill has been good with a corresponding increase in general efficiency. Special drills had been held at the Israelite School Compound, Masagaon. The marches to and from Grant Road to Masagaon, and at other places and the drill showed marked improvement. To many [illegible] more efficient in Stretcher and that they were progressing.

Drill and First Aid Practice, Mr. S. E Baker had taken special interest.

The Division had undertaken the duties at Mahim Fair, Cocoanut Fair and Mankeshwer Fair. A detachment of six members proceeded to Delhi for duty on the occasion of the Viceroy's State Entry into Delhi, on December 23rd, 1912.

Aaron Reuben Pozarker, a local building contractor, at the recommendation of Dr. D. B. Dandeker, paid all the expenses of the journey from Bombay to Delhi and back. Major R. J. Blackman, C.I.E., Secretary of the Indian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association, made all arrangements for the detachment at Delhi.

Cases treated during the year were 13, one case at Delhi and 12 in Bombay on different occasions. The cases treated were mostly of faintings and one case out of these was of the fracture of the lower jaw.

On the 27th April, an inspection of the Division was held by Mr. H. G. Clarke, J.P., District Chief Superintendent, and another inspection was held on the 19th June, 1913, by the same officer and Miss Twadell, Lady Superintendent of the Nursing Division in London.

The annual re-examination in First Aid of the Division was held on the 3rd June last, by Dr. D. B. Naik Dandeker, L. M. & S., Honorary Chief Surgeon, Bombay Corps, who in his report has stated that the members were sufficiently efficient in First Aid

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding.

Jan. 28.

115. Proficiency Class.—A Proficiency Class will be held on Thursday the 29th instant at 7 p.m. at Head-Quarters, Council Road.

116. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—Members Firing Parts I and II must bring their bayonets. "D" Company, on Thursday the 29th instant.

117. Camp of Instruction.—The Anual Training Camp will take place at Santa Cruz from the 31st January to 7th February, 1914.

Conveyance.—On Saturday, the 31st January —Special accommodation has been arranged for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 5-32 p.m. Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi stations.

Volunteers travelling from any other stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving at the following timings daily (from 2nd to 6th February):—

From Santa Cruz 9-19 and 9-36 a.m.

From Colaba 4-10 p.m.

Railway Tickets.—Railway tickets will be issued to members at the Orderly Room immediately after parade and volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.

Bedding.—All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

Clothing.—No clothing of any description will be taken into Camp for issue. All ranks are requested to make up any deficiency before the 29th instant.

Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will close in Bombay on the 30th and open in Camp on the 31st instant.

Programme of Camp Work can be obtained from Officers Commanding Cos. or on application at Head-Quarters.

118. Parade Service.—There will be a parade service for Roman Catholics on Sunday morning, 1st February, at Santa Cruz Camp after parade. Time will be notified later.

119. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the Strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Company:—No. 7639, Vol. J. T. Birch.

(Signed) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding.

Jan. 27.

33. Parade.—Wednesday, 28th instant; Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises at 7-0 p.m. at Head-Quarters under Section Commanders.
Dress.—Plain Clothes.

34. Proficiency Class.—It is notified for information that a Proficiency Class will be held in Head-Quarters on Thursday, 29th instant at 7-0 p.m.; also all N. C. O's desirous of competing in the Annual Skill at Arms Competition should attend these Lectures.

38. Parade.—Saturday, 31st instant; Nos. 1 and 2 Companies' Gun Drill and Instruction in D. R. F. at Colaba North Battery.
Parade at Colaba station at 5-5 p.m.
Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.
Dress.—Khaki and Caps.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain, R.A.,

Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

The General Purposes Committee of the Calcutta Corporation have recommended the name of Babu Romani Mohan Chatterjee for the vice-chairmanship of the Municipality.

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WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A WEEKLY CAUSERIE.—(BY MRS. JOHN GILPIN.)

The young friend of whom I wrote last week, thinks it would be a good plan if I gave to the public the list I made out for her of the most likely books of the standard authors to create a desire for exploiting them further, as she says there are lots of girls, like herself, who would like to read these authors, but who have no idea which of the many of their works to start upon. This is an incomplete list of fiction only, it would be too big a thing altogether to do more than indicate, as I did last week, some of the many fascinating, intellectual books at the command of almost everyone in these days of cheap reprints and libraries. Herewith then is my idea of the two best books to sample of a large number of the authors of the last century starting with those of quite the early part of the century up to quite the end of it.

Dickens.—David Copperfield and Pickwick.
Scott.—Waverley and Peveril of the Peak.
Thackery.—Esmonds and Vanity Fair.
Bulwer Lytton.—Last Days of Pompeii and Rienzi.
Charlotte Bronte.—Jane Eyre and Shirley.
Mrs. Gaskell.—Cranford and Mothers and Daughters.
Mrs. Craik.—John Halifax—A Noble Life.
Miss Mitford.—Our village.
Whyte Mellville.—Sarchedon and Katerfelto.
Hawthorne.—The Marble Farm and The Scarlet Letter.
Disraeli.—Coningsby.
Reade.—Cloister and the Hearth. Christie Johnstone.
George Eliot.—Silas Marner, Scenes of Clerical Life.
Trollope.—Framby Parsonage and Burchester Towers.
Kingsley.—Westward Ho! Hereward the Wake.
Jane Austen.—Northanger Abbey, Pride and Prejudice.
Mrs. Henry Wood.—Channings and East Lynne.
Mrs. Scott Gatty.—Parables from Nature.
Blackmore.—Lorna Doone.
Black.—Daughter of Heth, Macleod of Dare.
Mark Twain.—Huckleberry Finn.
Shorthouse.—John Inglesant.
Seton Merriman.—The Towers. Witb Edged Tools.
Meredith Rhode.—Fleming.
Ewing.—"Story of a Short Life." A Flat Iron for a Farthing.

ON BAZAARS.

It has been my fate lately to attend several of these dreary ways of coaxing money for charitable purposes out of willing victim's pockets, and each time it has struck me with renewed force what a boon it would be if someone could invent a new way of "raising the wind" for deserving Charities. There are very few in Bombay that appeal to more than that section of the public interested in that particular Charity, so why not let these give the amount straight away without going through all the dik and fatigue of arranging a display of articles which are only bought, in the majority of cases, for the benefit of the Charity, the buyer not knowing what in the world to do with the things when she has bought them? In a great measure this is due to the extraordinary things upon which kind helpers continue to spend their time and money; in themselves useless and attractive yet which have meant the expenditure of a deal of time, trouble and oft times more money than ever can be received back at the price at which it sells. It seems to me a pity that some more practical notions could not be evolved whereby people would be giving a helping hand to the Charity and at the same time would be getting proper value for their money. In this way a much larger circle of buyers would be attracted and a reputation established which would serve the Charity in good stead at the next Annual Sale or whatever might be devised. In these days of cheap and well-made machine made embroideries and drawn thread work, it seems to me waste of good time, trouble and eyesight to achieve a result which oft times does not compare favourably with the much cheaper wholesale article, so everyone who has the kindly desire to do something for a Bazaar, should first turn over carefully in her mind how she can achieve the most pleasing and useful results at the expenditure of the least time and trouble for herself. I still find terrible examples of loving work entirely misplaced because the articles are neither useful nor ornamental. Surely with all the materials at command these days, something more utilitarian could be evolved than a perfectly appalling cushion, or a still more alarming night dress bag, two specimens of which I have in my mind's eye at this moment, which I imagine could and would never sell at all, and certainly for a mere pittance of the value of time and money expended. If ever I see a friend, not usually given that way, occupied on some particularly hideous bit of work, and ask her what it is for, I am perfectly prepared for the almost invariable answer, "Oh, it is for the So and So Bazaar, or a Missionary Basket or something else of the sort, and it is still a standing wonder to me that these things can still be; that year after year you still meet the same atrocities against art and common sense as are annually presented to you in return for the money you have made up your mind to devote to that particular good work. You will say that some of the suggestions I venture with all humility to proper you are only what might be expected of one who aspires to be a Cooking Expert and has perpetrated a new Cookery Book. After all to boil things down everyone must eat and drink; and there lies the line of least resistance in spending money, so, with my celebrated namesake, I can lay claim to a practical and frugal mind in making these suggestions.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

If four or five girls banded themselves together for two or three days they could make enough delicious home-made sweets to stock a large stall, selling at prices which would bring in a large and speedy return, even if these same girls could only afford to give their time and had to pay for the cost of materials. The same could be done with certain kinds of cakes, somewhat off the beaten track of ordinary afternoon tea cakes. The same with varieties of home-made chutneys, pickles and sauces; in this of course, your cook could help you very largely, and such things are extraordinarily cheap. Personally, I should like to start a Dorcas Class who would make all these things, each according to her ability, each using a standard of recipes which have been tested practically by some one who is an expert in such matters. Now imagine my kind of Bazaar: the stalls should be gay with tissue paper or other decorations, laid out with snow white coverings on which should repose for No. 1, boxes, bags, baskets, of dainty home-made sweetmeats of all kinds, set out in the most attractive possible manner with good value given for the price asked, protected from flies by mosquito net or some other efficacious medium. On No. 2 would be delicious cakes whole and in cut protected in the same way; on No. 3 would be all sorts of home-made preserves, of which can be made a considerable variety out here from fruits not procurable at Home, together with crystalised fruits and peels, also easy enough to accomplish during the dry season. Then No. 4 stall with sauces and pickles and chutneys, all home-made and dainty displayed in various shaped and sized bottles which can be procured from the "jhari pharna wallahs" for a small sum, and only need careful cleaning and sterilizing by boiling. I venture to prophesy that there would be phenomenal takings if my idea were carried out practically; these might be of course in combination with the other kinds of stalls, and let us consider a little it we cannot evolve some ideas for these, which would be a welcome change to the everlasting cushions, useless toilet and writing table articles, etc., so prevalent at these sales. This is not so easy and requires a little consideration but I am sure novelties could be quickly invented once an indication were given.

CUSHIONS.

In the matter of cushions, for instance, they are things which should be always in demand, but it is because the shape or the colouring, or the material is so unsuitable that so many of them go abegging. Soft shades of good plain silk with a cord or a piping round and perhaps an applique of a bit of oriental embroidery in the middle or one corner would always sell, it is the over-elaboration which puts people off. I always think landscapes and figures are so absolutely unsuited for the decoration of a cushion and stamp the owners as hopelessly lacking in the gift of "fitness" of things. Besides, with such a cushion, neither the owner nor the user is at ease, the one because she fears for the landscape after it has been tucked into someone's back and the user because she wonders if the blessed thing will be spoiled or not. Another thing which is generally so terrible at Bazaars are the table centres. For myself, I greatly prefer something white and washing for use in the ordinary way, but have found the greatest difficulty in buying exactly what I want in this way. It seems to me easy enough to concoct something dainty and serviceable in this way with scraps of muslin, lace and embroidery which would find a ready sale, only these are often marred by being tied up with unsuitable bows or something of the sort, which quite puts one off. It would be possible for some of the would be helpers, one would think to vary and think of something a little off the beaten track in the matter of table centres. I saw two very useful and sensible things in a friend's house the other day; a set of flat cushions for her caned dining-room chairs and a new cushion notion. The flat cushions were those matting ones to be bought for a small sum at all native matting sellers, covered in Roman satin to match her room, with a cord round them, the two corner ones, at the back having enough of the cord left to tie it to the back of the chair, so that the cushion was not everlastingly slipping off. I adopted the plan at once, as caned chairs sometimes mark ladies' dresses unpleasantly, and I had made shift before by just putting an ordinary cushion. Well a set of these could be made with little time and money, and if labelled as such, I feel sure, would sell well. The pin-cushion idea, I, improved upon a little myself as her way of filling it I found somewhat difficult and tedious. But the main idea was of making pin-cushions out of the brass bowls of the size sometimes used for finger bowls. My way of filling them is to take a round of strong calico, place in the middle a measure of well dried bran, of the bowl-ful and a half, then draw it all together in the middle and it forms a solid sort of round pudding. Over this stretch any silk or satin you mean to use as a cover and then place the gathered part to the bottom of the bowl and press, and manipulate the pudding in till it fills the bowl firmly and completely. You can then put a little lace doyley or muslin cover over the top and have one of the most useful and sensible pin-cushions, I have ever used. I made one as a wedding present for a friend, using a Kashmir silver bowl instead of the brass one, and you can hardly imagine how pretty it was.

DOLL DRESSING.

A piece of bamboo plaited round in coloured ribbons, or three or four shades of the one colour with a loop to hang them by, make useful hatpin holders; some of the worked covers, I have seen for the writing paper blocks, now so much in use are useful and pretty, but they all err from a want of a stiffening piece of cardboard to keep them tidy and as to dolls and their dressing there is a great sameness about them all; many years ago I struck a success over mine by dressing half a dozen exactly like Blue Jackets and providing each with his canvas roll of extra clothing. I could have sold two dozen, so much were the children charmed with them. I took some pains to find out exactly what the clothes were and got patterns of them; they were a little more trouble than the ordinary girl-doll, because of the obligation of finishing off well, but I liked my jolly sailor boys, so much I quite grudged parting with them. Another doll I dressed in Full Court costume, plumes, train and all, in pink satin, white velvet and pearls, and she sold for three guineas. That was in the days when the little long-waisted bodice had about ten pieces to cut and fit! So I think even in the matter of doll-dressing some of you could strike out a new line, for at both the Bazaars I have been to lately, I was struck with the absolute plain level of the doll stall. Why not, for instance, dress them like characters in fairy books, or plays, or other children's fiction. What a charm there would be about an "Alice" or one of the sisters in "A Flat Iron for a Farthing," or "The Queen of Hearts," or a darling "Baby Bunting" clad in the fur skin, Father had gone to buy, and so on. The whole idea then when giving time, trouble and "tin" to help the Charitable scheme, is to try and utilise all three so that the result will be taking and paying; do not be content with the grooves, try to evolve something entirely out of them and I am sure neither you nor those you wish to help will ever regret.

Next week I shall hope to give recipes for the various food stalls, which are old friends and I know are liked well by all my friends.

LADY SYBIL GRANT.



(Reproduced from the "Bystander.")

A charming negligee study of Lord Rosebery's eldest daughter, whose cleverly satirical book, "Founded on Fiction," has just been published. Lady Sybil married in 1903, Captain C. J. Cecil Grant, of the Coldstream Guards. In 1912 two other notable books of hers were published—"Samphire" and "The Chequer Board."

DRAMATIC VALUES IN EDUCATION.

ALLEGORICAL INTENTIONS.

A mask, or pageant, is perhaps one of the most appropriate forms of drama to be presented by a school or college, where numbers of players are easily provided, and where ample open-air space is available, says "The Times." On the other hand, all such compositions depend greatly upon staging and costume and the purely physical gifts of performers. Given beautiful persons, in beautiful costumes, amid beautiful natural surroundings, the pageant or mask "plays itself." Verbal beauty is thus to some extent stultified. It has been pointed out, too, of late, that a new convention of dialogue and voice-production needs to be created for the open air, since it were undesirable to return to the masks of classical convention. Voices, wind and weather proof, yet with pleasing modulations, a form and presence enhanced, and dwarfed, by the great out-of-doors, and for the singers such throats as only favoured climes, like Australia, can produce—these are some of the essentials. One must add—an audience with quick and alert ear to seize the rhythm and meaning of words. A few picked schools, such as the Perse Grammar School, are proving the astonishing results which can be achieved in dramatic composition by the (almost) unaided efforts of pupils themselves. But the newest inspirations of all will, perhaps, come from the newer worlds, from the Britains overseas.

THE MASK.

The Toronto School of Expression, for example, is doing a splendid work in this direction, and now we have to welcome from Australia the gift of "A Mask" whose verse is delightful merely to read, and whose appeal to the mentality of spectators supposes both in these and the players a high order of intelligence. Such a piece could hardly have been produced in the less buoyant atmosphere of our older universities. One may guess that the mask before us, composed in celebration of the 21st anniversary of the Women's College at Sydney, was written by *alumnae* of the college, whose names are modestly concealed under the initials C. B. and J. L. G. B. Miss Macdonald, the head of the College, was, however, the guiding spirit. It was she who planned the scheme of the mask and selected the names of the figures to be presented. The whole piece consists of a procession of famous women, somewhat on the plan of Miss Cicely Hamilton's "Pageant of Great Women," but including names famous in fiction or legend. These are introduced by the flitting figure of Rumour, and commented on by a Sybil, whose part as chief speaker is exacting. At intervals groups of maidens, representing, presumably, the women of the present and the future, dance and sing around a small porticoed temple. The allegorical intention is fairly obvious, and is further explained by a Foreword from Miss Macdonald which assures us that the names were not selected at haphazard. The future of womanhood, as suggested by its past, is meant to be considered, and evidently the promoters of this mask have considered it for themselves in no narrow sense.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.
ICED PORTUGUESE SOUP.
FISH WITH ORANGE SAUCE.
CHARTREUSE OF PARTRIDGES.
VEAL EN THON.
VERONESE CROUTES.
FLORENTINE PLANTAINS.

Soupment, As. 4. Fish, As. 6. Partridges, As. 10. Beef, As. 9. Eggs, As. 7. Potatoes, As. 2. Vegetables, As. 6. Odds and Ends, As. 3. Total Rs. 2-15.

ICED PORTUGUESE SOUP.

Make stock in the ordinary way flavouring and colouring it rather strongly with fried onion. After the first straining, put in thin slices of green onion and half cooked prunes which have been marinaded in chilli vinegar for an hour or so. Ice, and serve in little china cups with sprigs of parsley in the saucers.

FISH WITH ORANGE SAUCE.

The fish may be either steamed, or cooked between two plates in the oven with seasoned fat, grated union and orange peel sufficient to flavour the whole slightly. With the bones and trimmings make stock to be thickened and coloured with brown roux, flavoured with a very little orange peel and at the last the juice of two oranges added with seasoning to taste. Serve the fish masked in this sauce.

CHARTREUSE OF PARTRIDGES.

Cook three or four kinds of vegetables separately and cut them into neat cubes—about a tablespoonful of each—and set them to soak in lime juice, oil, pepper, salt, etc., for an hour before using. Meanwhile braise the partridges with some bacon; with the giblets make a cupful of stock for the sauce or aspic foundation according as you mean to have the fish hot or cold. If hot, make well flavoured brown sauce instead of aspic. Take a border mould and fill it with the vegetables in little separate heaps, the partridges cut into small pieces, tongue, ham or any tasty meat available likewise, a few stoned olives and fill up either with aspic, or the sauce richened with two eggs. In the first instance set on ice and serve with a salad; in the latter set to steam for ½ of an hour and serve with sauce poured over it.

VEAL EN THON.

Fillet the meat with strips of anchovy and corn it slightly, using port wine with the other ingredients. Slightly brown it in season fat and then close the cover and braise it with an onion stuck with two cloves and redcurrant jelly. Serve with a sauce made of raisins boiled in wine and water and well seasoned.

VERONESE CROUTES.

Make custard with one egg, a teacupful of milk, seasoning, and a heaped tablespoonful of grated cheese. Prepare some little moulds by sprinkling thickly with grated olives, a very little onion and some minced parsley. Three parts fill with the custard and bake till set; sprinkle with minced parsley and serve.

FLORENTINE PLANTAINS.

Peel four red plantains and set them in a jar with lime juice, sugar and a very small piece of the peel. When soft enough rub them through a sieve adding a third of the quantity of apricot jam with a little rum or any flavouring to taste. Set on ice to cool. Serve in a glass dish with whipped cream and a thick sprinkling of minced pistachio nuts mixed with a very little spice and castor sugar.

At the last monthly meeting of the Bangalore Mythic Society, the President announced that the Maharaja of Mysore had given a donation of Rs. 1,500 to the Society and the Gaekwar of Baroda Rs. 1,000.



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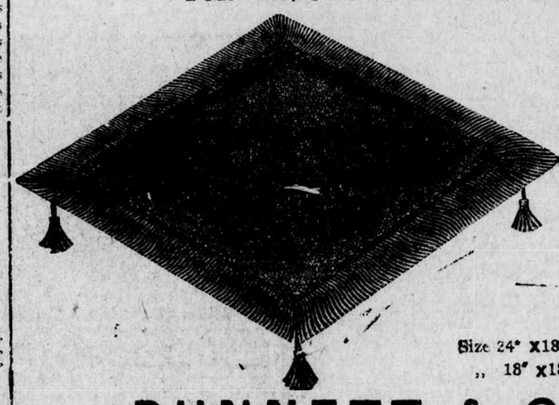
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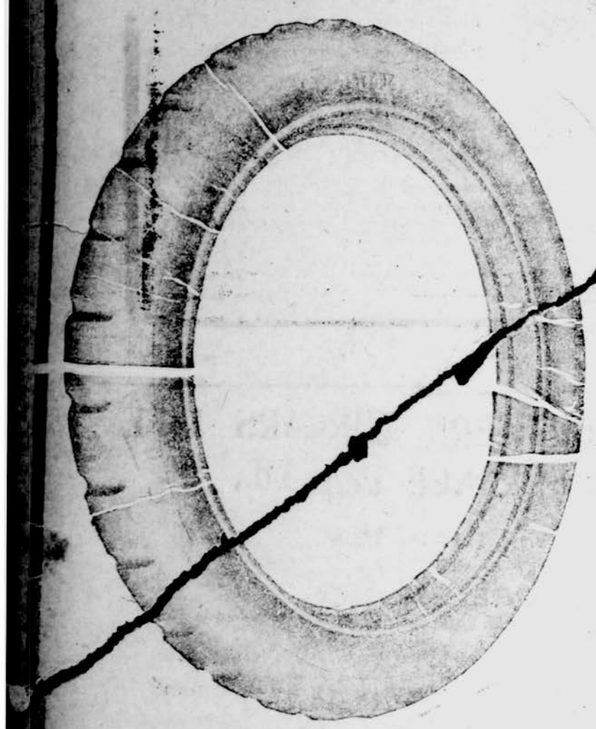
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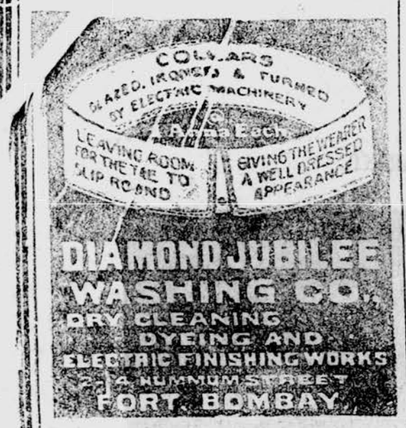
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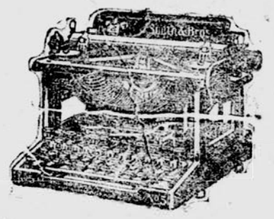
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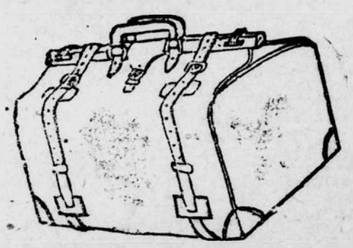
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